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The Independent.

"But as we were allowed of God to be put in Trust with the Gospel, even so we speak, not as pleasing Men but God, which trieth our Hearts."

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ENONE.

"Paris, the son of Priam, was wounded by one of the poisoned arrows of Hercules that Philoctetes bore to the siege of Troy: wherefore he had himself borne on into Ida, that he might see the nymph, Enone, whom he once had loved, because she who knew many secret things alone could heal him. But when he had seen her and spoken with her she would deal with the matter in no wise, wherefore Paris died of that hurt."—*Argument of "The Death of Paris," by William Morris.*

Oh, woe to thee, Enone—stricken blind,
And poisoned by a darkness and a pain!
Oh, woe to thee, Enone—who couldst find
No love when love lay dying, doubly slain,
Slain thus by thee, Enone! Oh, what stain
Of red like this on hands of love was seen,
Ever before or since, since love has been!

Oh, woe to thee, Enone! Hadst thou said:
"Sweet love, lost love, I know now why I live,
And could not die, the days I wished me dead.
My love, all strength of life and joy I give
Thee back! Ah me, that I have dared to strive
With fates which bore me to this one sure bliss!
Thou canst not rob me, O lost love, of this!"

Hadst thou said this, Enone—though he went
Rounding with life, thy life, and left thee there
Dying and glad—such sudden pain had rent
His heart, that even beating in the fair
White arms of Helen, wrapped in her sweet hair,
It had made endless moan, in strange unrest:
"Enone's love was greater love, was best!"

H. H.

GHOSTS.

BY T. DE WITT TALMAGE.

It is difficult to escape from early superstitions. You reason against them, and are persuaded that they are unworthy of a man of common sense; and yet you cannot shake them off. You heard fifty years ago that Friday was an unlucky day. You know better. You recollect that on Friday Luther and William Penn were born, and the Stamp Act repealed, and the Hudson River discovered, and Jamestown settled, and the first book printed. Yet you have steered clear of Friday. You did not commence business on Friday. You did not get married on Friday. You would not like it if the governor of the State proclaimed Thanksgiving for Friday. The owners of steamships are intelligent men, but their vessels do not start on Friday.

If early superstitions were implanted in your mind, you do not like to return to the house to get anything when you have once started on a journey. Perhaps you are careful how you count the carriages at a funeral. You prefer to see the new moon over the right shoulder. Though you know there is nothing in the story of ghosts which your nurse or some one about the old place used to tell you, yet you would a little rather not rent a house that has the reputation of being haunted, and when called to go by a country graveyard after twelve o'clock at night you start an argument to prove that you are not afraid.

We never met but one ghost in all our life. It was a very dark night, and we were nine years of age. There was a German cooper who on the outskirts of the village had a shop. It was an interesting spot, and we frequented it. There was a congregation of barrels, kegs, casks, and firkins, that excited our boyish admiration. There the old man stood day after day, measuring away at his trade. He was full of talk, and had his head full of all that was weird, mysterious, and tragic. During the course of his life he had seen enough as many ghosts as firkins; had seen them in Germany, on the ocean, and in America.

One summer afternoon, perhaps having made an unusually lucrative bargain in hoops, the tide of his discourse bore everything before it. We hung on his lips entranced. We noticed not that the shadows of the evening were gathering, nor remembered that we were a mile from home. We had wrought up our boyish imagination to the tip-top pitch. He had told us how doors opened when there was no hand on the latch, and the eyes of a face in a picture winked one windy night; and how intangible objects in white would glide about the room, and headless trunks rode about on phantom horses; and how boys on their way home at night were met by a spectred form, that picked them up and carried them off, so that they never were heard of, their mother going around, as dissolute as the "lost heir" of Charles Lamb, crying, "Where's Billy?"

This last story roused us up to our forehauds, and we felt we must go home. Our hair, that usually stood on end, took a strictly perpendicular. Our flesh crept with horror of the expedition forward. Our faith in everything solid had been shaken. We believed only in the subtle and in the intangible. What could a boy of nine years old depend upon for one of these headless horsemen might come shouting after him down, or one of these shocked creatures pick him up.

We started up the road. We were barefoot. We were not impeded by any useless apparel. It took us no time to get under way. We felt that if we must perish it would be well to get as near the door of home as possible. We vowed that, if we were only spared this once to get home, we would never again allow the dark to catch us at the cooper's. The ghostly fear under our feet. No headless horseman could have kept up. Not a star was out. It was the blackness of darkness. We had made half the distance, and were in "the hollow"—the most lonely and dangerous part of the way—and felt that a minute more we might abate our speed and take fuller breath. But, alas! no such good fortune awaited us. Suddenly our eyes struck a monster—whether beastly, human, infernal or supernal, witch, ghost, demon, or headless horseman, we could not immediately tell. We fell prostrate, our hands passing over a hairy creature; and, as our head struck the ground, the monster rose up, throwing our feet into the air. To this day it would have been a mystery, had not a fearful bellow revealed it as a cow, which had lain down to peaceful slumber in the road, not anticipating the terrible collision. She wasted no time, but started up the road. We, having by experiment discovered which end of us was up, joined her in the race. We knew not but that it was the first installment of disasters. And, therefore, away we went, cow and boy; but the cow beat. She came into town a hundred yards ahead. I have not got over it yet that I let that cow beat.

That was the first and last ghost we ever met. We made up our minds for all time to come that the obstacles in life do not walk on the wind, but have either two legs or four. The only ghosts that glide across the room are those of the murdered hours of the past. When the door swings open without any hand, we send for the locksmith to put on a better latch. Sheeting has been so high since the war that apparitions will never wear it again. Friday is an unlucky day only when on it we behave ill. If a salt-cellar upsets, it means no misfortune, unless you have not paid for the salt. Spirits of the departed have enough employment in the next world to keep them from cutting up monkey-shines in this. Better look out for cows than for spooks!

Here is a man who starts out in a good enterprise. He makes rapid strides. He will establish a school. He will reform inebriates. He will establish an asylum for the destitute. The enterprise is under splendid headway. But some lazy, fat, stupid man, holding large place in community, defeats the project. With his wealth and influence he opposes the movement. He says the thing cannot be done. He does not want it done. He will trip it up; and so the great hulk of obesity lies down across the way. His stupidity and beastliness succeed. The cow beat!

A church would start out on a grand career of usefulness. They are tired of husks and chips and fossils. The wasted hands of distress are stretched up for help. The harvest begins to lodge for lack of a sickle. A pillar of fire with baton of light marshals the host. But some church official, priding himself on aristocratic association, and holding prominent pew, says: "Be careful! Preserve your dignity. I am opposed to such a democratic religion! Heaven save our patent leathers!" And, with mind stuffed with conceit and body stuffed with high living, he lies down across the road. The enterprise stumbles and falls over him. He chews the cud of satisfaction. The cow beat!

William C. Preston, and Lewis Cass, and Henry Clay were candidates for the presidency. By long and brilliant services they had earned the position. They start in the race. They made good time. The respectability and intelligence of the land said they ought to triumph. But the ingratitude and the stupidity of the country lay in the way. The racers were tripped up. The cow beat!

I know communities where there are scores and hundreds of enterprising men, but some man in the neighborhood holds a large amount of land, and he will not sell. He has balked all progress for thirty years. The shriek of a steam-whistle cannot wake him up. The liveliest sound he wants to hear is a fisherman's horn coming round with lobsters and clams. His land is wanted for a school; but he has always thrived without learning, and inwardly thinks education a bad thing. At his funeral the spirit of resignation will be amazing to tell of. While he lives he will lie down across the path of all advancement. Public enterprises, with light foot, will come bounding on, swift as a boy in the night with ghosts after him; but only to turn ignominious somersault over his miserable carcass. The cow beat!

NO BACKWARD MOVEMENT.

BY WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON.

THE New York *Tribune* of the 11th inst. indulges in the following jubilant strain: "Vermont held its election yesterday, and the delegates selected to revise the Constitution are said to be unanimously opposed to Woman Suffrage. From Missouri, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, everywhere that our local agitators have appeared in advocacy of their cause, the response is the same. Was there ever before a revolution which went so hopelessly backward?" In the same spirit the *Times* quotes what Oliver Twist said of the workhouse education: "It wasn't worth while to go through so much to get so little." The *Tribune* might have added Massachusetts to the list of opposing states, through the recent action of its legislature. Still further, a cable dispatch from London this morning announces that a motion in the House of Commons to postpone for six months the bill allowing women to vote was agreed to by 126 majority—being a virtual defeat of the bill, which had passed to a second reading by upward of 40 majority. The result caused "great cheering," as though a great danger had been averted or a proud triumph achieved!

How many times the anti-slavery cause was voted down by ecclesiastical bodies, by political conventions, by legislative assemblies, by congressional action in the United States, by parliamentary resistance in Great Britain as pertaining to slavery in the colonies, it would require no small space to record. In spite of all the efforts of the "agitators," up to the hour of its triumph—its enemies being judges—it was always either going backward or going down; yet, somehow or other, no weapon that was formed against it prospered, no barrier was found so strong as not ultimately to give way, no opposition so relentless as not to be compelled to swell the bugle-notes of victory.

The *Tribune* affects to think that the suffrage movement has gone "hopelessly backward." When, in its opinion, and against its contemptuous opposition from the beginning, has it ever gone forward? Was it when there was no discussion of the subject, no organization to disseminate light, no established organ to advocate the claim set up? Have the multitudinous conventions that have been held throughout the land, and speeches delivered by some of the ablest men and women, and tracts and journals scattered broadcast, and petitions signed for legislative action in furtherance of Woman Suffrage, only served to make what was difficult hopeless? What does it not imply of growth of sentiment, in a comparatively brief period, surprisingly favorable to ultimate success, that Massachusetts, Vermont, Missouri, Illinois, Wisconsin, and Minnesota have all been roused to give it grave consideration through their several legislatures? Is it a backward movement that thus challenges and secures state action simultaneously on such an extended scale? Surely, the *Tribune* knows better; but finds it easier to sneer than to argue. Who, among the most sanguine, expected that any of these states would acknowledge the validity of a claim so long withheld, and grant it at once, the very first time it should be urged? Not so readily is unjust power surrendered, or enforced subordination raised to a plane of equality! Long-protracted wrong is not righted in a moment, and there is no advancement of liberty without a struggle. The women of the United States have yet a great work to accomplish, and much opposition to encounter, before they can reasonably expect equal and exact justice at the hands of those who monopolize the entire political power of the country. But let them not be discouraged; for, if the lines of the poet are applicable to men contending for their rights, why not to women?

> "For Freedom's battle, once begun,
> Bequeathed by bleeding sire to son,
> Though baffled oft, is ever won."

To be baffled for the hour is one thing, to go "hopelessly backward" is quite another. There is not a day that does not add proselytes to this suffrage movement; there is not a sign of the times that looks inauspicious.

The case is too plain for cavil or skepticism; yet both are seen in every direction, just as formerly they were arrayed against the liberation of the Southern bondmen. Half the population of the land are forcibly deprived of the elective franchise, and therefore not allowed to have a voice as to who shall be the rulers or what shall be the laws; and this without any regard to intellectual or moral fitness, but simply on the ground of sex. The other half can vote, and be voted for also, without any regard to intellectual or moral fitness, and simply on the ground of sex. The disfranchised are as sternly held to obedience as the enfranchised, and taxed to the same extent on property, but without representation. Natural endowments are nothing; gifts and graces nothing; wealth and culture nothing; rights and interests nothing, in their case. As against masculine ignorance, stupidity, degradation, profligacy, ruffianism, they are lighter than a feather in the political scale. Women in this respect are as cattle and swine, as household goods and chattels, and legally classed with criminals, lunatics, and idiots. Is not this the hight of folly as well as of injustice? For, surely, sex is equal to sex, and neither is the one without the other; neither is there any superiority in being a man, nor any inferiority in being a woman. Both are endowed with the same essential faculties and powers, both amenable to the same Divine Law, both by creation invested with the same inalienable rights, both alike affected by national weal or woe, and each is the complement of the other.

> "And so these twain, upon the skirts of time,
> Sit side by side, full summed in all their powers,
> Self-reverent each, and reverencing each—
> Distinct in individualities.
> But like each other as are those who love."

At least, such will be their relation to each other when the spirit and not the flesh bears rule, and when the mind and not matter determines what is right.

I know of no way of so directly impeaching Divine Wisdom and Goodness as by making the accident of birth justify able cause for contempt, domination, outrage; for imposing burdens grievous to be borne, and exacting obedience from involuntary subjection. This is a sin of the first magnitude, and as dastardly as it is impious. As a people, without regard to sex, for more than two centuries we gave full indulgence to this sin with reference to those whose skin was "not colored like our own," till a just God could no longer withhold his vials of retribution, and the whole land was filled with sore distress and anguish. The low estimate of woman, because of her sex, is to be put into the same category of impiety, and carries with it or eventually secures divine punishment. "The lofty looks of man shall be humbled, and the haughtiness of men shall be bowed down; and the Lord alone shall be exalted in that day." "Woe unto them that decree unrighteous decrees, and that write grievousness which they have prescribed; to turn aside the needy from judgment, and to take away the right from the poor of my people, *that widows may be their prey*, and that they may rob the fatherless!" How applicable are these passages to us as a nation let the laws relating to wives, mothers, and widows testify—let the utter disfranchisement of all the women of the land proclaim in trumpet tones! Excluded as women are from the polls, the jury-box, the judicial bench, and the halls of legislation, political corruption cannot fail to be at a premium, nor the laws to be partial and oppressive. It is time for the arrogancy of the proud to cease.

Can any upright, reflecting man read without a blush the preamble to the Constitution of the United States? Look at it: "We, THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES, in order to form a more perfect union, ESTABLISH JUSTICE, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defense, *promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity*, DO ORDAIN AND ESTABLISH THIS CONSTITUTION for the United States of America." Is there not an equal mixture of fraud and falsehood in this declaration? From the inception of that instrument to the present hour, the women of the land have had no more to do in framing or adopting it than though their residence were in the moon! Their opinion of it was never consulted, their consent never obtained; yet, to justify the theory of popular government, they were counted in, and then counted out when the question of administration came up for settlement. The men claimed all the political power, and took it, as a matter of course, with all places of trust and emolument under the government; and still declared one of the primary objects of the Constitution to be "to ESTABLISH JUSTICE"! This is indeed a transparent mockery.

The *Tribune* exults that "the delegates selected to revise the constitution of Vermont are *said to be* unanimously opposed to Woman Suffrage." That remains to be seen. For one, I do not believe the final vote will show any such unanimity; though, doubtless, a majority will be found to vote against the proposed amendment, for the great mass of the people of that state are yet to be understandingly addressed on the subject. Will the editor of the *Tribune* please look at the constitution of that state as it now stands in reference to those FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES and ABSOLUTE RIGHTS in which all classes of the people are concerned? Article first is a repetition of the language of the Declaration of Independence. Article 7th says "that government is, OR OUGHT TO BE, instituted for the common benefit, protection, and security of the people, nation, or community, and *not for the particular emolument or advantage of any single man, family*, OR SET OF MEN, *who are a part only of that community*; and that THE COMMUNITY hath an indubitable, inalienable, and indefeasible right to reform or alter government in such manner as shall be, BY THAT COMMUNITY, judged most conducive to the *public weal*." Is not this the language of entire inclusion, embracing all, and for the protection of all? On what other pretext, then, than a false and foolish one, can one-half of the people of Vermont be disfranchised? It is insult added to injury. If fairly construed, what need is there, in fact, of any amendment of that Constitution so as to give the ballot to the women of the state? Article 8th says "that all elections *ought to be free* and without corruption" (what corruption is worse than wholesale usurpation?); "and that all freemen (a generic description) having a sufficient evidence, *common interest with and attachment to the community*, HAVE A RIGHT TO ELECT OFFICERS, AND BE ELECTED INTO OFFICE, agreeably to the regulations made in this constitution." It is true that, by a subsequent article, "every man of the full age of twenty-one years," etc., "shall be entitled to all the privileges of a freeman of this state"; but it nowhere says that women are, consequently, not entitled to the same privileges. If it means just this, then it means political oppression, and the constitution of Vermont is fundamentally at war with itself. In that case it cannot be amended too quickly.

CAMP LIFE IN PALESTINE.

BY REV. NEWMAN HALL.

WE have just left behind us a strange phase of life, which, during four weeks, had become so familiar as to appear the normal condition of existence; but which has suddenly become a thing of the past, in all probability never to return. Before the vividness of the impression passes away, I will endeavor to sketch for the readers of THE INDEPENDENT our "Camp Life in Palestine." Mr. Cook's caravan consists of 60 travelers, 20 of whom are ladies; 11 are American citizens, the rest are English. We travel on horseback, our steeds being somewhat small in size, but very hardy and wonderfully sure-footed. We have 160 animals altogether, including baggage-mules and a few asses. We have 3 dragomen and 74 muleteers and camp servants. Thus we make a formidable cavalcade, and our 25 tents form an imposing camp, surrounded by the tethered animals. We generally march in two divisions, an hour or so apart. Everything needed on the journey has to be carried on mules. Each traveler is allowed to have a portmanteau of about 60 lbs., though some of our party have considerably exceeded the limit. The tent-poles, canvas, and cords; all the provisions, sometimes for 3 days; many of the stores for the whole 4 weeks; plates, glass, knives and forks, and tent furniture; the cook's stoves and fuel; the treasure-chest—all has to be packed on the backs of mules and carried over some of the most rugged and difficult roads in the world. When we set out, there was some difficulty in appropriating horses and arranging the tents. Friends made up little parties and shared the same tent. Some of the tents held 3, some 4 persons. Let me admit you, readers, to the interior of our own. There are 4 small iron bedsteads, which fold up in marvelously small compass for packing on the mules. The beds are most comfortable. They are arranged round the tent, close to the canvas; the table, with washing-basins, etc., being placed against the tent-pole. Each tent is numbered, and the portmanteaux are marked with the number of the tent to which their owners belong. There is, also, the same number on each bed, with another to allot it to its own special occupant, so that when the camp is pitched the proper beds and luggage are accurately and promptly appropriated. As there was nothing between the sleepers and wild beasts or wilder Bedouin outside but a canvas flap, called a tent-door, we used to fortify ourselves, when all other arrangements were completed for the night, by placing the table against the opening, with the tin basins so arranged that, if any visitor called during the night, his advent would have been announced somewhat noisily by the fall of candlesticks and the clatter of water-jugs and washing-bowls.

Let us begin the day. It is still dark, 5 and sometimes 4 o'clock, when the dragoman's whistle is heard to summon the camp; and two men go round all the tents, one ringing a large bell and the other beating some kitchen-pan by way of gong. There was no sleeping after this. Now there are a variety of cries. "Light, No. 2!" "Water, No. 8!" with clapping of hands in the dark to direct the attention of the servants. We must needs be on the alert, for before we can possibly dress and repack our luggage we hear the men removing our tent-pegs. Suddenly down comes the canvas, and we are left to finish our toilet in the open air. The beds with their blankets and sheets are rolled up and the bedsteads folded together in less time than it takes to write the sentence that describes the operation. The luggage also is carried off by the packers, while another bell summons the camp to the two saloon tents for breakfast. Though only 6 o'clock, and not yet light, we find a well-provided table. Tea, coffee, and milk, with boiled eggs or omelette, are at once handed round. Then follows a course of hot chicken, and then another of cutlets. But we must be prompt, for even while doing justice to the ample provision the dining tent is collapsing. With great dispatch but equal care every cup and plate is washed and packed in large cases, and soon not a vestige remains of the camp; for it is important to send off the baggage train early, so that it may arrive at the camping-ground before us, and the tents be ready to receive us on our arrival. The travelers and dragomen, with their horses, are alone left on the ground where just now stood a goodly canvas village. And now we hear the shrill whistle of the chief dragoman, which means "to horse." Each traveler is busy strapping shawl or satchel to the saddle, adjusting stirrups, etc. Another whistle, and off goes Pietro, the head dragoman, behind whom in single file stream off our party, the rear being closed by dragoman Timoleon and the two muleteers, who are seated above the bags which contain the "lunch." The camping-ground is now bare, and truly "the place that once knew us knows us again no more forever." We start in a compact line, but very soon there are breaks and intervals. Some of the horses cannot walk so fast as the rest, a saddle-girth wants tightening, a rider by some sudden stumble salutes the ground, a sketcher lags to catch a hasty outline; and thus there is an interval of nearly a mile between the van and the rear. The roads are for the most part mere tracks. From Jaffa to Damascus we saw not a single carriage, not even a wheel of any sort. Sometimes our way is over level grass; but most frequently up and down rocky hills, where the track would resemble a staircase but for its irregularity. We leave the horse to its own discretion, merely being prepared to pull it up should it slip. It knows far better than its rider where to step and what portion of the path to choose. How deliberately it plants each step, how it lifts its feet high up over obstructive rocks, what a stride it gives up a steep place, how it springs forward at a difficulty, how it rushes at a formidable ascent, how it pauses and then with slow decision drops down at a sudden fall in the path! On our way we meet and mingle, and separate and meet again with one another, exchanging passing words, or engaging in long conversations, or joining in psalms or song, as we rode along. After about 4 hours our leader halts under a cluster of olive trees, or beside some running stream, for lunch. As we come up, we gladly dismount and unfasten the halter at our horse's neck, and tether him to a stone or tree, leaving him to crop what grass he may. Meanwhile, carpets are spread, and a tin plate with knife and fork and tin mug placed for every traveler. Hard-boiled eggs, cold chicken and lamb, sardines, bread and cheese, and oranges are then handed round in profusion. After doing full justice to this welcome mid-day meal, we lounge and rest, and some are soon fast asleep. An hour and a half quickly flies, and at the whistle of the chief we are again mounted. We generally ride 3 hours more, making about 20 miles a day, though sometimes we have been in the saddle 8 and even 9 hours. We are beginning to feel weary, when, mounting a ridge, we have the welcome sight of our camp in some picturesque spot—the white canvas tents, with their red British flags flying at the top, contrasting with the palm-trees, the olives, or the giant cactus, beneath which we are to pass the night. The muleteers are ready to take our horses. We go each to his own tent, and find our beds arranged and our luggage by their side. We catch a glimpse of the cook at work in front of his tent, where his stoves, with their charcoal fire, are operating on a multitude of pots and saucepans. We are yet at our s'ender toilets when the first dinner-bell rings, and at the second summons we quickly muster in the mess-tent. The table is pleasantly arranged with fruit, etc.; and hot soup of the best quality is being handed round. Then comes mutton or lamb; then goose or wild boar; then chicken or turkey; then some capital pudding, in which our cook, being a proficient, loves to display his skillful ingenuity. He receives 15 francs a day, and is proud of having served the Prince of Wales when on his Palestine tour. We have various kinds of vegetables, and then fruit in abundance. Plates and knives and forks are changed at each course, and there is a clean napkin each day for every guest. The wonder is how these comforts can all be packed and carried with us day by day. Moreover, those who wish wine or spirits have but to order them, and they are forthcoming. After dinner, we have evening worship, which is conducted in succession by one or other of the four clergymen we have in our camp; two of them being the Rev. Mr. Nichol, of Chicago, and the Rev Mr. Ewing, of Tennessee. The hymn we most frequently sing is very appropriate to our circumstances, having a chorus in which are the lines

> "And nightly pitch our moving tent
> A day's march nearer home."

It is now 8 o'clock, and we are fit for little else than sleep. By 9 o'clock most of the lights are out in the tents and the camp is silent. Some of the muleteers keep watch in succession. Now and then they call to one another during the night-watches. There are two camp-dogs, which are vigilant sentinels. We have crept into our little beds, and never were more comfortable. But now and then the soundest sleeper is aroused by the piercing cries of the jackals prowling very near, responded to by the vehement and angry barking of our dogs. The tinkling of the bells of our mules and the occasional bray of a donkey, a song from the muleteers squatting round their fire, the croaking of frogs in the neighboring stream, or the hooting of an owl, with an occasional snore from some sleeper in the tents, are other sounds which sometimes break the stillness. Morning after morning I arose with a feeling of wonder as well as of thankfulness that no harm had occurred to man or beast during the darkness. I question whether a similar camp pitched in the neighborhood of New York or London would have been as secure. We had incidents to prevent even tent-life becoming monotonous. For example: after 3 weeks of fine weather, the sky became overcast at Damascus. We marched out of camp in the rain; but the weather improved as the day advanced. Alas! as we approached our new camping-ground, the rain recommenced, and our first business was to dig a trench around our tent to carry off the water. A very necessary precaution, for the ground was soon a place of streams. Our beds were dry, and we were soon fast asleep, lulled by the pattering of the rain on the canvas. Toward dawn there was perfect stillness, for the rain had changed to snow, which was soon found to be several inches thick. Suddenly the wind arose and blew a hurricane. Our canvas flapped, the tent-pole shook. One of our party wisely counseled that we should dress and be prepared for all events. Scarcely was our hasty toilet completed when a melancholy cry was heard from Tent No. 8, in which three ladies slept. Looking in that direction, we saw the pole prostrate, the canvas collapsed, and the unfortunate ladies in their camp-beds, exposed to the wild elements. Quick as thought, two of our party carried the said beds to the door of our tent, in which the ladies took refuge while we sheltered in the cook's tent. The travelers and dragomen, with their horses, are alone left on the ground where just now stood a goodly canvas village. And now we hear the shrill whistle of the chief dragoman, which means "to horse." 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The Congregational Union.

The Seventeenth Social Reunion of the American Congregational Union took place at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, Thursday evening, May 12th, at 7½ o'clock. The house was crowded to overflowing with ladies and gentlemen, all eager to enjoy the feast of reason and flow of soul which these occasions always call forth. Dodworth's band furnished the instrumental music, and the vocal music was conducted by Mr. W. J. Hill, accompanied by Mrs. Christopher, organist of the Broadway Tabernacle church, New York.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher presided, and called the assemblage to order. Below we give a full report of the proceedings.

The Chairman.—The exercises of the evening will begin by singing the old, favorite hymn, Coronation, and to the old and favorite words. And we expect, as this is a meeting of a Congregational body, that the whole congregation will sing—but not every man in his own way; and especially not every man in his own time, but all in one time. And, as the house is large and the wave of sound will be wide, you will be very much in danger off on the wing yonder, and in the gallery, of getting behind time. So you will be kind enough to keep your ear attent on the leaders; and let us all sing, not only with one heart, but with one voice and one time. The time will first be played upon the piano, and then you will join in the singing.

The congregation then joined in singing the hymn, after which prayer was offered by the Rev. William H. Ward.

The solo from the Oratorio of Elijah, "If with all your hearts," was then sung in a very pleasing manner by Mr. W. J. Hill.

Statement of Rev. Ray Palmer.

The Chairman.—Although this association to-night is designed to be catholic, and embrace in its sympathy and most cordially all who love the Lord Jesus Christ in sincerity and in truth; yet it is the association or the meeting of the Congregational Union, and it is fit, therefore, that you should be enlightened as to the special objects which are contemplated through the year, and the work which is performed or planned. You will therefore listen to a brief statement from the secretary, the Rev. Dr. Palmer. [Applause.]

Mr. Palmer.—It is a very brief statement, indeed, which I shall make in regard to the operations of the Congregational Union. As to its general objects, it has pursued the ordinary course during the year, and has kept itself in contact with the great field of Christian effort, so far as our churches are concerned, in different parts of the country—one of its prominent objects being to maintain the sympathy and the co-operation of the churches, by putting the churches in different parts of the country in possession of each other's views. A constant correspondence is kept up, and a contact with every part of the field; and it is not necessary that I should speak of that part of the work. There is very much in it which it is impossible to state in any language. All sorts of kind offices between ministers in one part of the country and those in another, and between churches and ministers and ministers and churches, are rendered, so far as possible, by the association during the year. Its rooms have been frequented, perhaps more than ever before, by brethren coming from different sections. Its usual monthly meeting of the pastors of the neighborhood has assembled there, and has maintained its usual service with spirit. But I pass from these things to that which is the great work, as you know—which occupies the Union during the year—the work of aiding feeble churches all over the country to build for themselves houses of worship. I shall simply state the results of our efforts during this year. There has been paid to churches requiring it grants to the number of sixty-five; about thirty, or from thirty to forty, more grants are pledged by the board of trustees. Then we have on our table a very considerable number of applications which have not yet been acted upon. These facts show the general scope of work which we are carrying on; each one of these cases involving many interests, a large correspondence, and a great deal of contact with the hearts of the brethren who have gone out on the field and who are meeting its difficulties and trials. But I have *something special to state* at this time. In order to accomplish this work of building sixty-five churches in a year—for that is what is really done by the grants, for they become the basis upon which other means are raised, and so it is just the same thing as if the churches were built altogether by the Union—in order to perform this work, it is necessary we should have abundant means. A year ago, it will be remembered by many who are present, we were saddened by the news, and felt anxiety in regard to our prospects; and it will be remembered, I dare say, by some, that it was then stated that one gentleman had offered, if fifty thousand dollars could be raised during the present year, to give himself fifty thousand dollars. The name of the individual was not mentioned. It has not been mentioned during the whole year. It has not been known to any person except myself, until perhaps within a couple of weeks two or three other persons have been let into the secret; but I shall be compelled to tell you the secret to-night, and I am sure you will hear it with pleasure. That announcement operated most favorably upon the interests of the Union; and I am happy to state that more than fifty thousand dollars have been made up, and that the gentleman who made that promise at the beginning of the year has the pleasure to-night of knowing that he has accomplished a great good for the cause of Christ by having made this provision. He is a gentleman to whom the Congregational churches have often been indebted in times past, and will be indebted in time to come. You know him well—Mr. Henry C. Bowen, of Brooklyn. [Great applause.] We trust this is only the beginning of a new impulse in the work of church-building, which is growing on our hands constantly. As the vast regions of our country are thrown open, appeals come to us with greater and greater urgency; and we shall want for the coming year all the help that can be furnished. We ask to-night who will give us the same impulse, the same argument to use during the coming year, that I may be able at its close to make as favorable a report? This is all I have to say in relation to the business of the Union. I will add, in conclusion—and it is proper that this explanation should be made for more reasons than one—that this is not a business meeting. There is no annual report to bring. We come together for a different purpose. It is important that this should be stated for the benefit of the speakers who come, some of them for the first time, to address us; for the sake of our friends who come in for the first time to our meetings, and are not accustomed to the proceedings; because last year a venerable father in one of the churches was delight to honor, took us to task in the newspapers because we had a good time. He heard that we laughed a good deal, that we had some wit that bubbled up from pure fountains which we all enjoyed; and wondered that such a large body of men, especially the ministerial part of it, could laugh so heartily. Now, let it be borne in mind that this meeting has a history. It was originally a meeting for social purposes, in a hall, with ice creams and flowers; and we ate the ice creams, and enjoyed the flowers, and sung our songs, and made pleasant after-supper speeches. But when it came to this, there were three or four thousand bouquets, and three thousand ice creams, we were obliged to give it up. And we have moved into the Academy; and this meeting is the same meeting, with the ice creams and the bouquets dropped out, perhaps to the regret of some. The general character of the meeting remains the same. It is intended to be a social meeting, and, I was going to say, a convivial meeting. We come to rejoice together, to rejoice together with Christian joy, with holy joy. We come together to increase our social sympathies, our acquaintance with each other. And then we have a higher purpose. But before I mention that I ought to say, perhaps, that we thought this year, to avoid all possible offense, we would make it very sure that we should not have any merriment—anything mirthful; and so we chose my honored brother, who is known all over the country as a grave man (laughter and applause), to be our presiding officer. We were sure that with his gravity and dignity and propriety in the chair nothing could go amiss. [Renewed laughter.] Now I would just say that we had a little higher purpose in this meeting. We represent—we mean to represent not only the fraternity and brotherhood among our own ministers and churches, but the fraternity and brotherhood of the Evangelical Church of Christ. [Applause.] We invite our brethren from the Episcopal, the Baptist, the Presbyterian, and the Dutch Church from time to time, and from the Methodist Church—brethren of different denominations—to come in and speak to us here. We do not expect that they will talk theology, or discuss any difficult points; but we want them to understand, every one of them, that they come here to-night to say what they please—within the limits, of course, of Christian propriety and good taste. We have no wish to repress the bubbling wit, or anything they want to say. We have no fear that they will tread on our toes. We do not mean to be very tender. We want Christian men to talk out of their Christian hearts, that we may gain new impulse; that we may go away feeling that we have blended our hearts together and sent them up to heaven in these songs which we have sung, and let them flow together in Christian love. [Applause.]

The Chairman.—We will now listen to a song from Miss Sterling.

"But the Lord is mindful of his own."

Address of Mr. Beecher.

It is made my pleasant duty to give a cordial welcome to this congregation, and to all who have come hither from across the narrow sea [laughter], and to all who have come from sister churches, and to say to them that we are to-night, as the Congregational Union and its friends, their hosts; that they are our guests, and that we are delighted to see them, and that we hope they will make themselves at home to-night; and that they will enjoy here in Brooklyn and in this Academy as happy a scene and as profitable—for happiness is itself profitable in this crying world—as they have done upon former years. There may be to some different associations with this building from those which I entertain myself. I am one of those who have had the great advantage never to have been here to an opera or theatrical exhibition; and, therefore, this always looks to me like a church or a temple of reform. My only acquaintance in it has been in concerts, or in great monster temperance meetings, or in political patriotic meetings in time of war, or in sanitary fairs. I think it seldom happens that a building has in the same length of time served so many masters as this building has. And surely it has, so far as I have been acquainted with it, served more than ordinarily is the case in the great cause of humanity in all its various aspects. And it seems to me now not, therefore, as though I were a man upon a stage, or that you were people come for amusement in a place of amusement; but as though you were earnest people, but bent on some recreation, relaxing yourselves here to-night. You are very welcome to Brooklyn, not because Brooklyn is yet all Congregational; for there are several outlying parishes which we have not converted [laughter]. The obstinacy of men is astonishing. Such examples as they have had, and such precepts and such example, and such sermons from ministers and such decorum in the people. I hope, however, that when we are dead and gone we shall see the fruit of it afterward. [Laughter.] Still, there is in Brooklyn a larger number of Congregational churches than, perhaps, in any other large place out of New England. And the churches in this direction seem to thrive better. In New York they grow small by degrees and beautifully less. [Laughter.] How they augment in numbers and dwindle in their graces. And, therefore, Brooklyn is the headquarters of Congregationalism out of New England—the second Boston, as it were [laughter and applause]; and if there be one epithet that can express one's self better than that, I don't know where to find it. [Laughter.] It seems fit, therefore, that this meeting of the association should be in Brooklyn. We are gathered, as you have already been told, not simply to recite our own praises—though we hope to do as much of that as duty requires [laughter]—but we are also assembled to extend the right hand of fellowship; for, although we prefer our own more simple polity, we are not blind to the fact that that which is the wrought greatly by other forms than ours. We believe, or we should take another form, that, on the whole, the community is better trained under the influences which spring up in the Congregational mode of worship, in connection with the old Puritan doctrines of Congregationalism modified, of course, by their descendants. [Laughter.] We believe that this is the best, on the whole, for the community; but we should be blind indeed to history if we supposed that all the great changes in this world had been accomplished by Congregationalism, or that all the smart men were in Congregational pulpits [laughter], or that all the wisdom of the churches, and all the self-denial, or half of it, or a thousandth part of it, was in the bosom of the churches which we love. We excuse the fondness of parents for their own children. Every mother thinks her daughters are the prettiest; and we don't blame her. And now and then comes along a young fellow that thinks so too. [Laughter.] And it all goes well, and there is no injury in the neighborhood. It is said to be a harmless parental pride. We have a pride in our churches—we have a pride in their simplicity, we have a pride in their fellowship, and in their mode of unity. We have a pride in that individuality which God has given to men in men. We have a pride also—and I think it is increasing—a pride in their largeness of heart; in that absence of sectarianism which seems to thrive most where the church forms are complicated. Somehow, they fasten most tenaciously upon the imagination and senses, and people cling to them. Now, Congregationalism, while it is very powerful, seems to me to let go its ripened fruit with remarkable ease. It is a good tree, well grafted and well grown, and ripens large crops; but every wind shakes down the ripened apples, and not always into the basket of the orchardist. For, as I think our brother from the Episcopal Church to-night would admit, there is not in the Church of England, excellent ministers in the Episcopal Church that were born Congregationalists and went into that church for usefulness. I think it can be shown that a great many of the very best Presbyterian clergymen in the United States were born Congregationalists. It is very much as has been said of New England, and particularly of New Hampshire—it is a good sect to emigrate from. And our praise is this, that we bring up men that they are quite willing to receive in other churches. It is a good stock to marry into, or to marry out of. And when they go into other churches, so that they do not forget their origin, so that they do not turn around and traduce her for heresy, for irregularity—those that brought them up—we are willing to spare them. For I look upon my own church as a branch of my communion into another communion, and maintains his friendship for me, gives me one more stronghold in that communion. For, if my neighbor has a tree whose trunk and roots grow in his garden, but some of its branches reach over on to my ground, I get the advantage of all those branches, and he has to take care of the tree and give it what it feeds on. And so in the Methodist Church, and in the Baptist Church, and in the Episcopal Church, and in the Presbyterian Church, and I think I can even say, in the presence of Dr. Eddy, in the Dutch Reformed Church, we have fast friends, whose roots are growing in their gardens, but whose branches reach over our wall, and we can take the liberty to pluck from them all that is good, and to run over our ground. And so we are strong not alone by our numbers, but by the grace and fellowship we have in other churches. For I think that two sentiments are growing considerably every year: First, that there is to be more unity and diversity; and, secondly,

Ministerial Register.

ORDINATIONS AND INSTALLATIONS.

Brigham, Levi, Cong., of Sangus, Mass., inst., May 4th, in Troy, N. H.

Burns, R. F., D. D., Presb., of Chicago, inst., May 5th, in Cote-street church, Montreal.

Brown, H. J., Freewill Bapt., inst., May 1st, in Waupun, Wis.

Gullik, G. M., Luth., ord., Feb. 15th, at West Koskonong, Wis.

Jenson, Erik, Luth., ord., at Madison, Wis., March 27th.

Lounsbury, H. J., Cong., inst., April 20th, at Shirley Village, Mass.

Lawson, Orr, Presb., inst., April 20th, at Oxford, Pa.

Moore, A. Y., Presb., inst., April 27th, in Walnut-street church, Bloomington, Ind.

CALLS.

Agnew, B. L., Presb., of North church, to Westminster church, Philadelphia.

Bester, F., Bapt., of Egremont, Mass., to Canton, Ct.

Byington, E. H., Cong., to North church, St. Johnsbury, Vt.

Bullinch, J. J., Cong., to Topsham, Me.

Bray, Henry, Bapt., of Bristol, Pa., to Wrentham, Mass.

Bennet, J. L., Bapt., to Sherburne, N. Y.

Brown, E. W., Welsh Calvinist, to Fredericktown, Chesterville, Pa.

Beattie, R. H., D. D., Reformed (Dutch), to Bloomingburg, N. Y.

Brown, N. H., United Presb., of Peotone, to Washington, Ia.

Bunker, V. E., Bapt., of North Sanbornton, to Sanbornton, N. H.

Beckner, D., Luth., of Catawissa, Pa., to Berks County Valley, Ind.

Cook, E. W., Cong., to New Lisbon, Wis.

Clark, O. B., Univ., to Portageville, O.

Crance, E. C., Bapt., of Oil City, Pa., to Meadville, Pa.

Cooper, Mr., Presb., to Pompey, N. Y.

Conn, Samuel, Presb., to Carrollton, O.

Chichester, W. J., Presb., of Western Seminary, to Altoona, Pa.

Davenport, J. E., Univ., of Oxford, Mass., to Chicopee, Mass.

Druley, T. C., Univ., of Winona, Minn., to Menosha, Minn.

Dickinson, Samuel F., Cong., of Hoosick Falls, to Cambridge, Col.

Dunbar, John R., D.D., Presb., to Bethesda, O.

Davis, T. D., Presb., to Ironton, Mo.

Elliott, J. H., United Presb., to Spearmore, O.

Frech, W. H., United Presb., of Iberia, to Delta, O.

Fletcher, L. J., Univ., to Buffalo, N. Y.

Gale, Solomon, Bapt., of Tolland, Ct., to Baltic, Ct.

Gay, William M., Cong., to Cummington, Mass.

Garlick, J. R., Bapt., to Leigh-street church, Richmond, Va.

Gates, G. W., Bapt., of Russell, Mass., to Lee, Mass.

Gamble, S. L., Presb., of Troy, to Reformed (Dutch) church at Helderberg, N. Y.

Hardy, Mr., Presb., to First church, Vincennes, Ind.

Hatch, J. L., Luit., of Mansfield, Mass., to Harvard, Mass.

Holt, S. N., Univ., of Iowa, to Belvidere, Illinois.

Henhuson, C., Christian, of Ohio, to Kittery, Me.

Haley, J. W., Cong., to Duxbury, Mass.

Hall, Leander, Bapt., of Vernon, N. Y., to North Hudson, N. Y.

Hurlbut, Eli H., Bapt., of Oscoda, Mich., to Jefferson City, Mo.

Jones, Charles, Cong., of New York, to Saxonville, Mass.

Jarrell, W. A., Bapt., to Crawfordville, Ind.

King, Henry M., Bapt., of Dudley street, Boston, to First church, Hartford.

Kellogg, H. H., Presb., to Guthrie, Ia.

Kelsay, Rufus B., Bapt., of Baltimore, to Spruce-street church, Philadelphia.

Knox, J. M. Mason, D.D., Reformed (Dutch), to Presb. church, Roselle, N. J.

Lesher, Thomas, Luth., to Allentown, N. Y.

Libbey, D. L., Univ., of Durham, Me., to Yarmouth, Me.

Martyn, S. T., Cong., of Newington, Ct., to New Hartford, Ct.

Munn, J. B., Presb., of Ottawa, Canada, to East Oxford, Quebec.

Miller, M. A., Reformed (German), to Carrollton, O.

McNary, W. P., United Presb., to North Henderson, Ill.

McEachron, James, United Presb., of Philadelphia, to Walton, Ont.

McMillan, George W., Presb., of Brunswick, Ia., to Butler, Mo.

Mathews, Dr., Presb., to Second church, Logansport, Ind.

Negus, M. H., Bapt., of Newport, N. I., to Sandwich, Ill.

Nelson, A. J., Bapt., of China, Me., to Alna, Me.

Oliver, Dr., Epis., to Greenport, L. I.

Parker, S. A., Univ., to South Strafford, Vt.

Phillips, L. R., Cong., of Groton, Mass., to North Chelmsford, Mass.

Pennepacker, A. J., Reformed (German), of Dayton, Pa.

Powell, J. N., Cong., of Rosendale, to Plymouth, Wis.

Reuter, C. A., Luth., to Davenport, Ia.

Robie, T. L., Cong., of Salmon Falls, N. H., to North Berwick, Me.

Robertson, Belville, Presb., to Fourth church, Wheeling, West Va.

Russell, B. P., Bapt., of Cassopolis, Mich., to Marshall, Mich.

Sherrill, R. E., Southern Presbyterian, of Opahoma, Miss., to Mount Pleasant, ——

Summerbell, B. F., Christian, of Medway, N. Y., to Portlandville, N. Y.

Stevenson, John R., Cong., of Michigan City, to Lockport church, Corunna, Mich.

Shelland, W. H., Luth., of Ancram, N. Y., to Fort Plain, N. Y.

Stevenson, J. H., Presb., of Brownsville, Pa., to Georgetown, O.

Stewart, A. M., Presb., to Gilroy, Cal.

Starkweather, J. W., Bapt., to Galway, N. Y.

Speed, J. W., Bapt., of Wellsville, N. Y., to Oil City, Pa.

Sage, C. J., Bapt., to Peekskill, N. Y.

Stewart, R. B., Presb., of Cincinnati, to Deerpoint, Ia.

Smith, William C., Presb., to Columbia, O.

Spaulding, William A., Cong., of Boxford, Mass., to Chicopee, Mass.

Sagebeer, J. L., Bapt., of Williamsburg, to Vincent, Pa.

Spayd, H. H., Presb., of Strasburg, Pa., to Harmony, N. J.

Tilton, J. H., Bapt., of Palmer, Mass., to Orange, Mass.

Turner, John, Presb., of Princeton Seminary, to Hopewell, N. Y.

Torrey, Dr., Presb., to Cazenovia, N. Y.

Thornlee, James, Epis., of Georgeville, Quebec, to St. Luke's church, Montreal.

Tait, A. M., Presb., of Scotland, to Bristol, Canada.

Todd, G. N., Presb., of Union Center, N. Y., to Delta, O.

Vaill, H. M., Cong., of Cape Elizabeth, Me., to Springfield, Mass.

Williams, R. H., Reformed (Dutch) church, Canojoharie, N. Y.

Wilson, N. W., Bapt., of Farmville, Va., to Richmond, Va.

Wheeler, E. S., Bapt., of Wakefield, R. I., to Melrose, N. Y.

Wedgwood, Mr., Meth., of Addison, O., April 19th.

Stecher, Henry C., Luth., 77, of Hempstead, L. I., April 30th.

Swain, Charles W., Meth., of Eaton, O., April 24th.

Strine, J. H., Luth., 80, of Lancaster, Pa., April 6th.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Halliday, S. B., Cong., late superintendent of the Five Points House of Industry, has, at Mr. Beecher's request, been appointed assistant pastor of Plymouth church, Brooklyn.

Hanaay, Alexander, Cong., of Croydon, Eng., is appointed secretary of the London Congregational Union.

Hosmer, Hezekiah L., of Macon, Ga., is elected president of Oglethorpe College.

Mooar, George, D.D., Cong., of Oakland, Cal., is chosen professor in the theological seminary.

Skinner, Thomas H., Jr., D.D., Presb., of Fort Wayne, Ind., is recommended by the directors of the Northwest Seminary to the assembly for the vacant professorship.

Todd, John, D.D., Protestant Meth., editor of the *Methodist Recorder*, Springfield, O., has tendered his resignation.

Our Young Folks.

LIZZIE'S MAY-BASKET.

Dear Lizzie was journeying many a league,
From the British Isles to Van Dieman's Land,
With never a qualm and without fatigue,
In an easy-chair by the parlor-stand,

When the bell rung quickly, "Ting-a-ling-ting"—
A merry pull from a merrier hand—
A way went the book with a sudden fling,
And Lizzie was back in her own sweet land;

And out of the door, where a basket lay
In the moonbeams shimmering, gold and blue,
Past the lawn and the arbored garden-way,
Like a slender vision of thought she flew,

And reached the gate to discover her chase
In vain, as afar down the shaded street
By the moonlight she was able to trace
A dark little figure in safe retreat.

But her curious eyes could not discern
The figure or face; and she breathless stopped,
And suddenly saw 'neath a garden urn
A cap which the fugitive youth had dropped.

On the merriest face the lamp-light fell,
As Lizzie came with the wild lilies fair,
And arbutus, fresh from its woodland dell,
And — the cap of the boy who put them there.

A fuschia, a rose, and mignonette,
With geranium leaves from our home bower,
Were gathered next morn by our young coquette,
Who started for school at an early hour.

How she watched every boy, as one by one
They hurried along with a book or map;
And the bouquet fell, when the school was done,
To the lad who flourished a *bran new cap.*

A. W. A.

MAY, 1870.

A LITTLE TALK ABOUT A LITTLE THING.

BY OLIVE RAYMOND.

"RAIN, rain, rain! Nothing but rain!" Harry exclaimed, petulantly, as he stood looking out of the window. "I do wish it would never rain again! I don't believe it ever means to stop!"

"Well, I do, then," Lizzie quickly replied, looking up from her work. "For if it didn't we should all be drowned, and there would be another flood, and the Bible would not be true; for it says there never will be another, and that is what God put the rainbow in the sky for, to show that there won't ever be. You ought to be glad it is raining, Harry Doane; because Aunty just said the farmers need rain for their wheat."

"Oh, yes, Miss Wisdom, you can talk; but, if you were a boy, I guess you wouldn't like being shut up in the house all day, either. It will do very well for girls, for they don't want to be out of doors all the time." Then turning to his aunt, Harry said, in a fretful tone:

"I am so tired! I want something to amuse me; and there is nothing one bit interesting in this room."

Now, some aunts I know would have said something like this to Harry:

"You are a very naughty, wicked boy for wishing that it would never rain again; and you ought to be ashamed of yourself, a great boy like you, to stand there fretting about what you cannot help. Go and find something to do, and stop making everybody uncomfortable by your complaints."

Then, very likely, Harry would have left the room; and he *might* have slammed the door after him (I have heard of boys doing such things), and gone to make somebody else unhappy by his ill-humor.

But, being a sensible woman, Aunt Mary did not say anything of the kind; but she thought to herself: "It must be very tiresome to an active boy like Harry to stay in the house all day. I wonder if I cannot tell him something that will instruct and interest him at the same time."

Then, after looking around the room for a moment, she said, in a cheerful tone:

"I think, Harry, there are many *very* interesting things in this room; and I believe you would think so, too, if you knew more about them."

"I am sure I don't see what there is. There is nothing but the carpet, the furniture, the paper, and the fire," said Harry, objecting to each article as he named it.

"Lizzie and I think there are two interesting persons in it; do we not, Lizzie? To say nothing of a certain very interesting young gentleman," his aunt said, smiling. This made Harry smile, too; and he said: "Well, Aunt Mary, if you will tell me something nice, I will call you interesting, and Lizzie, too."

"It is a bargain," said Aunt Mary. "I will tell you about something in this room; and see if you will say, after hearing about it, that there is nothing interesting in it. Indeed, I think *everything* in it interesting—even that chair," pointing to the one Harry had tipped back, while he nervously pushed his foot between the rounds. "I might tell you about that: how a little seed was planted in the ground; how it grew to be a small bush, then a great tree; how green and beautiful its leaves were; how birds built their nests and sang sweetly in its branches; how boys loved to climb it and gather down the black walnuts for the merry children under it to gather; then how it was cut down and sawed, and turned and smoothed; how the portions of it of which that chair is made were glued and screwed together; where the glue came from, and how it was made; how it was filed, and where the oil came from; how the rope with which the chair is covered was taken from the sheep's back, and carded and woven; where the coloring matter came from, and how it was dyed. But, instead of that, I will choose one of the smallest things in the room to tell you about: in order to show you that everything that God has made is interesting and wonderful, and that nothing that he has made is too small to teach us of his wisdom, greatness, and love."

"What can it be?" asked Lizzie, looking carefully from one thing to another. "One of the smallest things," she repeated, with a puzzled air. "Oh, I know!" she suddenly exclaimed. "It is your thimble; is it not, Aunty?"

"*Thimble!*" said Harry, contemptuously; "I had not forgotten his sister's reproof. There are smaller things in this room than thimble! I guess it is a—a pin!"

"No," said Aunt Mary, "there is something smaller yet. But before you guess again I will tell you more about it. It is a wonderful, beautiful, powerful, and useful. Sometimes it is hot, sometimes cold; sometimes soft, sometimes hard. Sometimes it runs, leaps, and tumbles; and at times it is still, calm, and peaceful, under the control of man and doing much hard work for him; then wild, furious, and perfectly unmanageable, causing great destruction to life and property. It has many voices. Murmurs and bubbles and sings. It moans and thunders. Sometimes it is small, in this room; sometimes immensely large—the largest body in the world."

"It runs and leaps and works for man," Harry repeated. "It must be a horse?"

"Ha, ha, ha!" laughed Harry. "A horse so small, does he? And is the largest body in the world? Better guess again, Miss Lizzie thought, of course, Harry must know what it was, and she felt quite ashamed of her wrong guess; so she said, "I give it up!"

"I guess it is fire," said Harry, "because that is sometimes very large, when a big prairie is on fire, and because it causes great destruction."

"Fire is not sometimes soft and sometimes hard, Harry Doane. So you don't guess any better than I do. Does he, Aunty?" asked Lizzie, laughing.

This made Harry look rather crestfallen, for he had felt quite sure that he was right this time; and he said, "Well, I give it up, too!"

"Since you both give it up," said Aunt Mary, "I suppose I must tell you. It is *water*."

"I don't see any water in this room," said Harry, in a disappointed tone.

"Look on the window-sill, and you will see a rain-drop, which the wind sent in through the pane Freddy broke this morning," said Aunt Mary.

"But you said it was wonderful and beautiful," said Harry. "I am sure there is nothing beautiful or wonderful in a little drop of water!"

"Do not be too sure of that," said Aunt Mary. "Wait until we have talked about it awhile, before you decide. If we had a microscope, like one your Uncle George has, we could magnify that little drop so that it would look almost as large as the side of this room."

"Why, Aunt Mary!" Harry exclaimed, in astonishment. "One little drop of water look so large?"

"Yes," replied Aunt Mary; "and, more wonderful yet, we should see little animals—or animalcule, as they are called—swimming about in it, as fishes swim in the sea."

"*Anima's* in a drop of water!" cried Lizzie, in horror. "Do we *drink* animals, Aunty? Oh, dear! oh, dear!" she continued, with a shudder of disgust, "I don't want to drink any more water—*never!*"

"I think you will change your mind when you become thirsty," said Harry, laughing at the queer face Lizzie made.

"Oh, I don't like to think of it. Please don't talk about it any more, Aunty," said Lizzie.

"There! that is just like you girls—always so afraid of everything. If everybody drinks them, they are not going to hurt us. Besides, we can't see them; then what's the harm, I'd like to know?" said Harry, who felt that it would be entirely too girl-like to show any squeamishness, if he felt any.

Aunt Mary could not help laughing a little herself at poor Lizzie's face; but she continued:

"These little creatures are too small to harm us, Lizzie. They are wonderful and perfect of their kind, as everything is that God has made. They have mouths to eat with, and organs to breathe with, and also organs to digest their food."

"And such tinty-tonty things that we can't see them!" said Lizzie.

"I don't see what they can find to eat in a little drop of water," Harry said.

"The larger eat the smaller, as fishes do," Aunt Mary replied.

"They are as bad as the cannibals!" said Harry, indignantly.

"I think not," said Aunt Mary. "Because even savages ought to know better than to eat men; but these little creatures have not reason as men have, and by eating their own kind they only follow the instinct that God has given them."

"This drop has come a long distance to-day, I think," said Harry. "All the way from that black cloud up in the sky."

"And it may have come a much longer distance, even from the other side of the globe," said Aunt Mary.

Here both children opened their eyes very wide, and exclaimed, in astonishment:

"Why, Aunt Mary, what *do* you mean?"

"Just what I said," she replied, smiling at their astonishment. "It may *possibly* have come from the Indian Ocean, on the other side of the world; or from the Amazon River, in South America."

"Oh, Aunty, you must be joking," said Lizzie.

"I do not say that it did come from either of those waters; but, to show you that it is possible for a drop to come so far, I will tell you, first, that all the water in the world comes from the ocean," said Aunt Mary.

"I thought," said Harry, "that the water in the ocean came from the rivers."

"The rivers do empty their waters into the sea, it is true; but that very water first came from the sea. I will tell you how. The sun's heat draws it up from the sea, in the form of vapor, into the air. Then the winds drive this vapor into a colder air, where it condenses into *very small* drops—just as steam condenses on the cover of the tea-kettle—and makes clouds, which float in the sky, making it beautiful by the variety of their forms and colors, until they become too heavy to float any longer. They then fall in the forms of rain, hail, and snow. These soak into the ground and make springs and rivulets, which run into the rivers, and the rivers run into the sea."

"The water is first drawn up by the sun, then comes down, then goes up again to the sky. So it is going up and down all the time," said Harry, thoughtfully. "That is what I never knew before. It is very curious!"

"The parts of the earth near the equator, where the Indian Ocean and the great River Amazon are, are warmer than other parts," continued Aunt Mary. "Consequently, the sun acts more powerfully there, and draws up more moisture from the ocean to form clouds than it does anywhere else. Some of these clouds are driven by the winds in every direction; and it may be, as I said, that this very drop may have been driven in a cloud by the winds from a very great distance."

"What a great traveler it may have been," said Lizzie, looking at it with new interest. "Don't you wish, Harry, that it could tell us about its journey?"

"I rather think it came in too much of a hurry to know much about it," said Harry. "What a tumble the little fellows in it must have had! But I suppose they don't know much about it."

"No," said Aunt Mary; "no more than we know about our journey as the earth carries us around the sun. But what do you think now of the wonders of a raindrop, Harry?"

"Oh, I have changed my mind about it," said Harry, laughing. "I never knew before that it was a little world, and inhabited."

"I think," said Aunt Mary, "you ought to make one of your very best bows to this little drop, and ask pardon for speaking disrespectfully of it."

"So I ought," said Harry; and, jumping up and making a profound bow to it, said: "Ax your pardon, Mr. Drop. I am much obliged to you for visiting us to-day; because, if Aunt Mary had not seen you, she might not have thought to tell us anything about you, and I think, after all, that you are a very interesting little traveler."

"A pretty good speech," said Aunt Mary, laughing merrily, with Lizzie, at the wonderful bow Harry made. "But," taking out her watch, "it is near tea-time; and I have not told you half that I intended about the wonders, the beauty, and the usefulness of water."

"Oh, do please tell us more, after tea, Aunt Mary. Won't you?" asked Harry.

"I will," she replied; "for I am always glad to give information to children when they are interested in what I tell them. I ought to tell you, however, how useful the rain is. It makes vegetation grow, and so helps to give us our food. Nothing would grow in the ground without rain; nor could men or animals live without it."

"I know a hymn," said Harry, "that says about the rain,

> "'It waters earth through every pore,
> And calls forth all her secret store,'

I am very sorry," he continued, "that I spoke so impatiently about its raining. I shall not say again that I wish it would never rain."

"I thought you could not know how necessary it is to our comfort and even to our life," Aunt Mary replied. "And water is useful in other ways. It is cleansing. It even washes the air as it passes through it. You know I told you it worked for man. It turns the wheels of the mills that make much of the material with which our clothes are made, and that saw our trees into boards, and grind our wheat and corn. It also drives our locomotives and steamboats; and in many other ways does a great deal of work for us."

"You said, too," said Harry, "that it was hot sometimes. That is when we boil it?"

"Yes," said Aunt Mary; "and it comes boiling from the ground also in some places."

"Why, where?" exclaimed both children, in astonishment.

"In Iceland there are boiling springs at the foot of burning mountains. They are called Geysers."

"I shall go and see them in my ship," said Harry, "when I'm a man."

"And you said it runs and leaps and tumbles," said Lizzie.

"It runs in the brook, leaps in the cascade, and tumbles in Niagara," said Aunt Mary.

"And that it sings and murmurs and babbles," said Harry.

"It sings in the tea-kettle, murmurs and babbles in the brook, and thunders and roars in Niagara, and on the coast as the waves dash against the rocks," said Aunt Mary.

"And you said it was the largest body in the world," said Lizzie.

"It is. The water covers twice as much of the earth's surface as the land does," Aunt Mary replied.

"And I guessed it was a horse!" said Lizzie, laughing heartily at her wrong guess.

"And I that it was fire," said Harry. "I might have known it was water, if I had only thought a minute!"

"You said it was sometimes hard and sometimes soft," said Lizzie.

"Hard when it is ice, and soft when it is snow," replied Aunt Mary.

"But snow and ice are not water; are they?" asked Lizzie.

"Yes, they are," said Harry. "Don't you remember we read about a man—a Hindoo I believe he was—who called ice *water asleep?*"

"How funny that was," said Lizzie.

"But there is the bell, and I am hungry," said Harry.

"So am I," said Lizzie, as she ran from the room, saying: "Thank you, Aunty, very much for what you have told us."

"I thank you, too, Aunt Mary; and please don't forget after tea to tell us more," said Harry, as he followed his sister to the dining-room.

Sunday Schools.

SUGGESTIONS FOR TEACHERS.—NATIONAL LESSON SERIES.—MAY 29th.

The Withered Hand (Matt. xii, 9—21).

TIME AND PLACE. In a Galilean town, during our Lord's first general tour. Some, however, place this miracle after the Bethesda miracle, in a second tour through Galilee and before the Sermon on the Mount. It is recorded by the three synoptic evangelists—Matthew, Mark, and Luke. [These three gospels are called "synoptic" as taking the same general view of our Saviour's life.]

FACTS. 1. *Jesus enters into a synagogue.* It was at least a week after the scene in the cornfield (Comp. Luke vi, 6). The word "their" seems to show that it was in the town to which the cornfield (ver. 1) belonged, and probably only a mile or two off. In the East the people live in compact towns, going out to their farms during the day. Christ recognized the established "means of grace," the synagogues, and used their instrumentality to reach the people. 2. *The Pharisees and Scribes* (Luke vi, 7) *vainly seek to find an accusation against him as a Sabbath-breaker.* They were conscious of their own wickedness, and they envied Jesus his power and fame. Hence their motive. They knew he had healed a man in Capernaum Synagogue on the Sabbath (Mark i, 23), and expected he would do the same here. The occasion serves them. A man with a withered hand is before Jesus for a cure. Jesus, perceiving their thoughts (Luke vi, 8), calls the man into a prominent position, where all can see. Seeing this preparation for a miracle, they interpose their objection. To this Jesus shows that there were only two alternatives—to do good by saving, or evil by destroying—which no man could choose for the Sabbath. By not saving, a man would be destroying—*i. e.*, neglecting the opportunity to save. Not to cure a sick man on the Sabbath, that cure being possible, was to harm the sick man, to help his disease. He then shows how the Jews themselves recognized this principle in their conduct toward sheep falling into a pit on the Sabbath. 3. *Jesus cures the withered hand.* Passing his glance around the assembly (Mark iii, 5), he looked upon the carping and hypocritical Pharisees with holy indignation. This indignation was coupled with grief at the hardness of their hearts. Anger and pity are correlated in a holy heart. God pities the sinner, and yet is angry with him every day (Hosea xi, 8; Ps. vii, 11). Jesus commands the man to stretch forth his hand. He might have refused, pleading inability. But he *obeyed*, and *was cured*. The Pharisees are so enraged at this practical defiance of their authority that they leave the synagogue, and foolishly, in the face of Christ's popularity, endeavor to compass his death. The Herodians (Mark iii, 6) were not upholders of the Roman Government; but a political party, leaning toward the anti-Roman Pharisees, and wishing Judea to be independent under the Herodian dynasty. With these the Pharisees take counsel. 4. *Multitudes followed Christ, but he repressed their ardor.* He sought not fame or earthly honor; but to present himself to the hearts of the people as the Messiah. He constantly charged the healed to refrain from exciting the people, and he forbade evil spirits to testify of him (Mark iii, 11). Isaiah's prophecy of him was thus fulfilled (Isaiah xlii, 1—4). He would quietly plant the truth.

THOUGHTS. 1. *The letter of the law is often emphasized by those who neglect the spirit.* 2. *Faith pays no heed to impossibilities.* 3. *The prowler of the truth is opposed to sensationalism and self-display.*

....Music in Sunday schools can very easily be put to great practical advantage. Some of us believe in congregational singing, as opposed to the bifalutin operatic professional performances of quartette choirs. The plan of plain congregational singing with only a precentor and an organ to lead, is in vogue at Dr. Hall's church, in 5th avenue, New York; in the 4th-avenue church (Dr. Crosby's); and in the 23d-street church (Rev. H. D. Northrup's), with great success. But this style has its disadvantages. It is often unwieldy. The old people will sometimes drag, and the young people will not sing or sing out of tune; and Mrs. Grundy is shocked at somebody's cracked voice, and Mrs. Titssimmons turns up her aristocratic nose. Why not train the Sunday school children to sing the church tunes in part, and then have a choir of 200 trained singers to lead the congregation? The experiment has been tried in the Tabernacle Baptist church, Philadelphia, Rev. Geo. Petty pastor, and is pronounced a great success.

....Illinois, although the banner Sunday school state, has not entirely outgrown the need of missionary work. The secretary of one of the southern counties writes as follows: "The population is 16,000, and only about 1-6 native. Germans are in the majority, and are composed of Lutherans (many of them free-thinkers) and Roman Catholics. The Protestant churches other than Lutheran can be counted on the fingers of one hand, and all the congregations united would not make one respectable audience. The Sabbath is utterly disregarded. Baseball is played on Sunday by fathers and sons under the eaves of a church which tries to maintain a school. There are only six Sunday schools in the entire county, and the execution of the laws is in the hands of Sabbath-breakers and blasphemers."

....A union colored Sunday school was started 18 months ago in Columbus, Mississippi, by Mr. Bishop, assistant superintendent of public instruction for the state, and our friend Judge Van Hook. It now numbers 12 white teachers and 500 pupils, a majority of whom can read. A free day school is kept up in the same building. The improvement among these people has been very marked, and the tone of moral and religious feeling is being constantly elevated. We cannot say as much of some schools that have no local co-operation or assistance from the whites.

....The Laramie (Wyoming) *Sentinel*, speaking of the good women who out there do jury duty, says: "Our several Sabbath schools here owe their very origin and existence to the labors and exertions of the ladies of Laramie City. In paying this just tribute to the women of Laramie, we do not detract from the liberality of the men, who have always liberally sustained them."

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The Independent.

THEODORE TILTON, EDITOR.
HENRY C. BOWEN,
PUBLISHER AND PROPRIETOR.

New York, May 19th, 1870.

SOBER SECOND THOUGHT.

BEFORE the excitement occasioned by the Macfarland trial dies out, and the salient features of the case are melted in the mist of popular forgetfulness, we seize the last occasion to make a few comments.

I. The whole case was not tried, but only a part. Not until after the verdic was rendered was the testimony put in. Neither the public nor the court knew the most essential facts until Mrs. Richardson published her remarkable statement. Mr. Macfarland was out of all danger from the jury before this injured woman consented to make known her injurics. She told her story only to vindicate herself, not to add a straw's weight to the evidence against an imperiled criminal on trial for his life. Perhaps he owes to her forbearance his unbroken neck.

II. But, even without Mrs. Richardson's narrative to shed light on her separation the verdict which acquitted the murderer was a perversion of justice. The assassination was with malice prepense. It was a deed done in cold blood. There was no more insanity in it than Mr. Macfarland had developed in his previous, exhibits in his present, and will manifest in his future conduct. There was too much method in the madness to make the argument of frenzy hold good. He had for years been as insane in his barbarity toward his wife as he became insane in his vengeance against Mr. Richardson. If in one of his passionate freaks he had killed this woman, as he afterward killed this man, would he have been acquitted on the ground of this insanity? We do not believe it. His acquittal was a legal fraud—like the acquittal of Sickles and Cole.

III. If this acquittal on the ground of insanity was just—in other words, if he was insane enough to commit murder without responsibility to the law—then, on his deliverance from a felon's cell, he should have been committed to a lunatic asylum. Already the air is full of his threats against various people whom he fancies to be his enemies. We move for his immediate commitment to a hospital for the insane.

IV. However exculpatory the verdict, Mr. Macfarland's character has been since discovered by the whole world to be base, despicable, and fiendish. We do not say that he has no redeeming traits; all men have some. But hardly in the whole realm of tragedy or romance do we know where to point to a character whose higher aspirations are seen in such subjection to its baser passions as in the case of this abject, wretched, and wicked man. Since he has chosen, by reddening his hand with the blood of a capital crime, to challenge the whole world to a judgment concerning his character, let the whole world hold him in the mingled abhorrence, pity, and pardon which are his due.

V. In contrast with this desperado, Mrs. Richardson is seen, in the unconscious revelation which she has made of herself in the autobiography of her married life, to be one of those sufferers with whom, once their sad story is told, the whole world must suffer likewise. We do not envy the person who could read her true, tragic, and touching story without an unwonted beating of the heart and an unbidden tear in the eye. Sorrow seldom pens so pitiful a tale. It bears the image and superscription of truth in every line. We accept it wholly. So does the community at large. In six hours after it was published, it made nine-tenths of all its readers wish that the verdict of the day before had been for her tormentor's conviction instead of his acquittal. She stands so thoroughly vindicated for leaving him forever that the only just criticism on her separation is that she ought to have made it years before. To chain a wife to a drunken, brutish, and fiendish husband is a crime against human nature—hardly less pardonable because the victim herself is the willing forger of her own bonds. We say it point-blank, and will maintain it before the universe, that it was not only the permitted right, but still more the imperative duty, of this outraged wife to sever herself inexorably from this brutal husband. Whoso denies this is not fit to be put in trust with the womanhood of any woman—whether it be his mother, his sister, or his wife.

VI. The various persons whom Mr. Macfarland's lawyers sought to villify during the trial, and particularly Mrs. Calhoun, have passed through the fiery furnace unscathed, and without even a smell of fire upon their garments. As the attack made on Mrs. Calhoun by Mr. Spencer was one of the most unwarrantable ever perpetrated in the annals of criminal law, so her vindication by Mr. Spencer's confession and expulsion was one of the most signal ever chronicled in the legends of poetic justice. This lady ascended the witness-stand, and, girt with the triple armor of complete innocence, confronted Mr. Graham in the character of the only enemy with whom he was not prepared to cope—a virtuous woman.

VII. One of the lessons to be derived from the case is the folly of ever putting a man on trial for his life. Juries will not kill when they can possibly spare. Twelve men shudder to strangle one. Capital punishment prevents conviction for capital crimes. If Mr. Macfarland had not been on trial for his life, he probably would not have gone scot free. Had the penalty to be visited upon the criminal been of less gravity, the verdict awarded to him would have been of greater justice. When will our legislatures learn that the scaffold sets free ten where it hangs one?

VIII. In view of the revelations which this heart-broken wife has made of her illtreatment by her husband, and in view of the perverse refusal of our state law to afford relief to such a wife from the outrages of such a husband, we demand the enactment in New York of the general divorce code which prevails in New England. To say that the only permissible ground for divorce is adultery is to show a blind allegiance to a superstition which never had any other foundation than a long-exploded interpretation of a Scripture text. There is more than one just ground for divorce. Three-quarters of all the states in the Union recognize this fact, and have shaped their laws in conformity to it. New England is in this (as in some other particulars) a hundred years in advance of New York. Maine is right; Vermont is right; New Hampshire is right; Massachusetts is right; Rhode Island is right; Connecticut is right:—all these states are right. New York is wrong. Our code should give place to theirs. Adultery, brutality, drunkenness, desertion:—all these are just grounds for divorce. Even the Presbyterian Confession of Faith declares desertion to be a just ground. We have no hesitation in saying that any New York law which three years ago made it criminal for Mrs. Macfarland to quit her infuriated husband, and to seek to be divorced from him irrevocably and forever, is a law which is now proven to be against reason, against justice, against humanity, and against Christianity. And this law ought to be forthwith repealed. We have said this before, and been abused for it; we say it again, and abide by it.

IX. The memory of Albert D. Richardson has not been darkened by even so much as any passing shadow thrown upon it at any time during the trial. The utmost ingenuity of the defense proved unable to convict him of anything more than he had freely confessed of himself in his card published immediately after the assassin attempted the first assassination. In that card Mr. Richardson frankly acknowledged that he had been imprudent in making a too early overture of marriage to the woman whom he had chivalrously befriended and whom he sought legally to protect. All his friends have been of one mind as to his rash haste in that act. But, if there be any other part of his conduct toward this unhappy lady which can be justly brought under condemnation, we do not now recall it. Our judgment is that, with the single exception of this too precipitate proposal, no series of acts in his adventurous life ever entitled him to stand so high in the esteem of all good men and women as his just and manly bearing toward Mrs. Macfarland in her misfortunes, culminating in the surrender of his life for her sake. He sleeps in an undishonored grave.

—In addition to these special points bearing on this particular case, let us say in general terms bearing on all similar cases, that the time has come when wives should be no longer legally considered as the mere property of their husbands, any more than husbands are legally considered as the mere property of their wives. We demand that all the actions of husbands and wives —their innocence or their guilt, their constancy or their frailty—shall be judged by one and the same equal and impartial moral code. To permit a greater latitude of license in men than in women is to confound all just moral distinctions. If it is right for a husband to have a mistress, it is right for a wife to have a paramour. There is no evading this statement. A man is a coward who shrinks from it. And if it is right for a husband to shoot his wife's supposed paramour, it is just as right for a wife to shoot her husband's supposed mistress. God is no respecter of persons. Immorality is no whit less immoral in men than in women. Not that we wish to bring women down to the moral standard of men; but to raise men up to the moral standard of women. And all those laws on our statute-books (the grim inheritance of feudal times) which allow a husband to grip his wife as if she were his dog, are relics of barbarism and must be swept away. We just as indignantly deny the right of the civil law to return a fugitive wife to a husband from whose brutality she seeks to escape, as we always denied the right of the same statute-book to return a fugitive slave to a master from whose lash both heaven and earth applauded him for fleeing away. We say again, and repeat and reiterate, that any law, either of the State of New York or of any other state, which would thrust back such a woman as Mrs. Richardson to the loathsome arms of such a man as Mr. Macfarland, is a law of no less cruelty than the hideous statute that crushes a widow under the wheel of Juggernaut, or burns her to death on her husband's funeral pyre.

MASSING THE TROOPS.

IT may be expected that we should make, this week, a specific reference to an undertaking in which we have been for several months engaged: we mean the organization of the many friends of woman's enfranchisement, and particularly of the several national associations having this for their object, into one harmonious and effective organization.

Let us say, then, briefly, without an unnecessary parade of particulars, that this fraternal enterprise has thus far met with a more abundant success than we had dared to anticipate. Indeed, we may almost say that the plan of union, instead of being a difficult thing to carry out, as we had been told it would be, has proved itself a difficult thing to be prevented or checked. Like the boy's whistling which "whistled itself," the proposition is steadily working its self-accomplishment. It has never for a moment limped or borrowed a crutch; it makes progress every day; it rejoices like a strong woman to run a race.

The conference at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, April 6th, represented (officially or unofficially) three different sections of the woman's movement: first, the callers of the meeting, backed by about a thousand signatures of influential friends of the cause; second, the National Woman's Suffrage Association, founded in New York, in May, 1869; and, third, the American Woman Suffrage Association, formed at Cleveland, in November of that same year.

The callers of the Conference called it because the great body of the friends of woman's suffrage, both East and West, who were not members of either of the two associations, could not see any special reason for connecting themselves with one of these bodies in preference to the other, and who, therefore, before casting their lot with either, wished to see a union of both.

In addition to these two national organizations for woman's suffrage, there was also "The American Equal Rights Association," the predecessor of the twain, having for its object equal civil and political rights, without distinction of race or sex.

The plan of union went into operation in Apollo Hall, May 10th, in the organization of a new and national organization, called "The Union Woman Suffrage Society"; into which, on that same day, was merged "The National Woman Suffrage Association"; into which, also, four days later, namely May 14th, was merged "The American Equal Rights Association"; and into which, finally, (as we hope), "The American Woman Suffrage Association" will merge itself at its next annual meeting in November.

The new association—which is already an extensive partnership, waiting only for the addition of a single remaining member of the firm—has projected its future business on a grand scale. It has proposed to itself the high ambition of circulating a million tracts, and of holding a chain of conventions in every state of the Union. Printing presses will be kept running assiduily during the summer as there are funds to oil the machines. The plan is to send by mail to every man and woman in America something to think of on the woman question. The treasury already has money for this purpose, but wants more. Mr. John J. Merritt, of Brooklyn, the venerable Quaker who was unanimously elected treasurer, has expressed a willingness to receive a check for a hundred dollars each from a hundred different contributors; or, if any person shall be moved to give five hundred, or even a thousand, we presume the offering would not be spurned. The new organization appeals to its friends to provide it with the needful sinews of a peaceful war.

Next October the society will hold in Philadelphia what promises to be one of the most beautiful public meetings ever convened on this continent: we mean the second decade, or twentieth anniversary, of the first national woman's suffrage convention in America. That first and memorable gathering took place at Worcester, Mass., October 17th and 18th, 1850, Mrs. Paulina Wright Davis in the chair; a woman whose representative name should be held in grateful remembrance by the entire sisterhood of her sex.

Speaking (as these columns have always spoken) in behalf of the cause itself, rather than in the interest of any particular organization, let us cordially advise all new local societies, whether state, county, or town, to become auxiliary to this new national society, if only as a testimony to the needed and longed-for union of forces which it seeks to promote.

And let us venture to add a personal word. Having in good earnest undertaken the presidency of "The Union Woman Suffrage Society," the Editor of this journal asks all his friends to co-operate with him to augment its usefulness and complete its success. Reform societies, in too many cases, have heretofore produced little else than a rub-a-dub of noise; they have been *vox et preterea nihil*. This new organization, on the contrary, is a league for hard work. It means business. Its executive committee have planned a systematic scheme of conquest. Its leading members are united in spirit to a degree which we have rarely witnessed in such associations. It presses forward in solid column to its one and only one object—which is the Sixteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Any American citizen who favors this great measure, and seeks to promote it, is invited to put his hand into his pocket, (or her fingers into her husband's pocketbook) to take thence one dollar, to send it by mail to Mr. Merritt, Box 3631, New York City, and to be enrolled as a member of "The Union Woman Suffrage Society."

THE TEACHINGS OF THE PLEBISCITUM.

THE result of the vote on the *plebiscite* was, as our readers already know, substantially in accordance with what we said last week it would be. Bonaparte's *ex parte* appeal to the masses was triumphant, as it could not fail to be. One prepared by Tammany to obtain the sense of this city on the Fifteenth Amendment could not have been more sure of re-echoing the pleasure of the Sachems. For reasons which we gave last week, the present government is certain of a popular support in any resort to the body of the people for the expression of their opinions. The present empire rests on the ignorance and superstition of the lower classes, together with the fears of the peasant proprietors and of the *bourgeoisie* or middling class for the security of their property. The intelligence and thought of France is represented, as a general thing, by the minority; and the peasantry and shopkeepers and master artisans by the majority

There may possibly have been some tampering with the returns from the country departments by the prefects; but it is not likely that much was necessary. Influence, of course, was employed—"a devouring activity," as recommended by M. Olivier himself; but the end was to be seen from the first. As a general fact, the proportions of the vote represent the state of French feeling toward the empire. And in these proportions the sagacity of Bonaparte will see an instructive lesson. Notwithstanding the natural growth of population in eighteen years, his vote in 1870 is less by more than half a million than it was in 1852, when the question of his emperorship was acted upon. The negative vote, now, on the other hand, has increased by more than a million and a quarter. And this in spite of all the measures of repression and the incessant activity and omnipresent watchfulness of his tyranny. Considering the immense advantages with which he entered upon the canvass; the weight of his personal influence; the power of the ramified bureaucracy of his government; the influence of the priests (who, though they love him not, hate republicanism yet more); the sensitiveness of property, small as well as large; and, though last, not least, the frantic absurdities of the more prominent Republican Hotspurs, it is rather remarkable that so large an opposition should have been rallied than that it was no larger.

There is little doubt that Bonaparte discerns and considers these signs of the times. He knows as well as any man in France the *weight* for which the minority vote stands. That it should have been so large, notwithstanding the craftiness with which the issue was wrapped up and the support of his dynasty mixed with that of the reforms since 1860, shows how great and growing is the discontent with things as they are. The brains of France are evidently at work, and not on his side; and it is from out of the heads and hearts of men—their minds and their passions—that revolutions come, if not hindered by reforms. Bonaparte has put a dangerous weapon into the hands of the really dangerous class of the French people by permitting the repeal of the law against *strikes*, and allowing the laboring classes to combine as against their employers. He was taken in his own craftiness this time, and the edged tool which he expected would be an additional sword for his defense has been turned against him. A material part of the minority vote—certainly in Paris and the great cities, where it was a *majority*—came from the artisans, who have no property excepting in their skill and their labor, in their brains and their hands. This is a class of vastly more intelligence than the peasants, and consequently more dangerous to any government it may think hostile to its interest. It has already begun to give very serious trouble, which is sure to become greater before it becomes less.

The position of Bonaparte is now an eminently critical one, and all the more so for the teachings of the *plebiscite*. His success for the first years of his reign required only unscrupulousness and cunning. It required no genius to pull down cities and build greater, in order to keep the working-classes contented, or to provide the wherewithal by loans, which ultimately fell on the necessary industry and the capital of France. And the suppression of free discussion by speech or the press was easy enough as long as he had the appointment of the judges and while the trial by jury was denied to these criminals. But now that thought will struggle into expression in spite of jails and judges, and that the laws of political economy have vindicated themselves condignly, he has a very different task before him. He has a knot of his own twisting to untie or to cut, which might well test the genius or the strength of the wisest. We do not agree with those who think that he will be encouraged by his apparent victory to worse government than before. On the contrary, he will be warned by it to try and save what he can by better government, if happily he can find it. Whether he or his advisers have the skill to steer safely through the political and especially the social dangers that beset his course is now the problem. Neither he nor they have ever yet shown themselves men of such an order of genius. But their endeavors will be all the better worth watching.

JURIES AND PERJURIES.

ERSKINE said that the grand result of the struggle for constitutional liberty in England, from Magna Charta downward, was to put twelve men into a box. And when he was made a peer and lord chancellor he took for the motto of his arms "Trial by Jury." There is no doubt of the safeguard which this venerable institution has been to liberty in England and in America. The trial of the Seven Bishops and their acquittal was a main immediate occasion of the Revolution of 1688 and form one of the great monuments and landmarks of constitutional liberty. The acquittal of Hardy, Horne Tooke, and Shelwall at the time of Pitt's Reign of Terror, in 1794, in which Erskine bore so noble a part, and that of Hone, in 1817, which is believed to have broken Lord Ellenborough's heart, are all memorable epochs in the history of liberty. They compelled a more decent administration of criminal justice in political trials and did much to educate the English mind up to the Reform Bill and the cognate reforms which have flowed from it. And in this country it was only the trial by jury that stood between the rage of slavery and proslavery power in the cases of the Boston and Syracuse rescuers.

Whether Erskine would have thought the virtue of his grand specific, if he had lived to this day and in this country, as infallible as when he inscribed it on his arms may be doubted. The twelve men seem to be put into the box here, often, to secure by perjury the privilege of murder, in case any popular excitement can be aroused for the murderer. They appear to consider themselves superior to all laws, human and divine, and to be entitled to decide on the quality of facts and not merely on the occurrence of the facts. Nothing can be more destructive of social and political morality than such a frightful violation of faith. The only question for a jury to decide in a case of murder, and which they swear to decide according to the law and the evidence, is whether the man accused of the homicide did commit it and did mean to commit it. They have nothing to do with the consequences which may follow their conviction, nor with the palliating circumstances which may extenuate the act. Those responsibilities fall on another department of the government, equally bound by oath to see to them. In all the notorious and disgraceful cases which have dishonored the administration of American justice the juries have openly perjured themselves mainly through the external pressure brought to bear upon them. The first case that we recollect was that of a young Philadelphian, who murdered the seducer of his sister in cold blood. There was no denial of the facts; but the jury decided that it was a case of justifiable homicide, in the teeth of law and of common sense. It was a case for compassion, and perhaps for recommendation to executive clemency; but not for acquittal. So in the case of Sickles, at Washington—of Cole, at Albany—the murder was brought home to the assassins by undisputed evidence; but the jury, in violation of their oaths to God and their duty to society, made themselves the judges of the provocation, and acquitted the murderers. Surely, these facts show a terrible want of conscientiousness and of a sense of duty as citizens.

The disgraceful case which disgusted even the palled palate of New York through so many days is the newest proof of the degeneration of juries. And we might well add of judges and of the bar. Twelve men were put into a box to decide whether one man killed another intentionally. There never was a clearer case. The premeditation and lying in wait and act of killing were conclusively proved. The theory of defense was insanity. The only things for the jury to consider were whether the prisoner committed the homicide, and, if yes, whether he was insane at the time. The evidence of insanity was so absurdly weak that no real weight was placed upon it; but the whole effort of the defense was put forth to excite the compassion of the jury for the culprit, and their predjudice against his victim. There were but two verdicts that the jury could have rendered without perjury: "Guilty," or "Not guilty by reason of insanity." The pressure from without deterred them from the first, and a sense of ridicule from the last; and so they brought in the only verdict which men regardful of their oaths could not have rendered, and the murderer was turned loose upon society.

This is a shocking state of things, for which there is no remedy but the elevation of public morality. The pulpit and the religious press, at least, owe a solemn duty to society in this behalf, and they should not cease to uplift their voices against the guilt of perjury, even when protected by legal privilege, when used to excuse murder. If the religious public would do its duty in this regard, we might hope that this latest outrage against justice would be the last; or, at least, that the perjury that caused it may be branded with the infamy it deserves.

PUBLIC CHARITIES.

AMONG the most gratifying evidences of progress in the application of Social Science to practical life is the great improvement made within the last ten years throughout the country in the dispensation of public charity. It is just about the length of time since the ancient board of the "Ten Governors" of the New York City Almshouse (which had become corrupted by political influences, as the administration of our New York state prisons has always been) was replaced by the present "Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction," who now manage nearly all the charities supported at public expense in this metropolis. The example and the name have proved contagious; and now no less than seven states have boards, with duties analogous, though with powers in general less extensive. Massachusetts created her "Board of State Charities" in 1863; New York and Ohio in 1867; Pennsylvania, Illinois, and Rhode Island in 1869; and North Carolina, we believe, in the same year, though we know little of its history. A paper in the second number of Mr. Henry Villard's *Journal of Social Science* briefly notices these commissions; and an elaborate article by Prof. T. W. Dwight, in the same volume, explains the work done and contemplated by the New York State Board. We have also received from Dr. Snow, secretary of the Rhode Island Board; Rev. A. G. Byers, secretary of the Ohio Board; and Mr. Edward L. Pierce, secretary of the Massachusetts Board, the respective reports for 1869; that from Rhode Island being the first and shortest, relating only to the last half of the year; that from Ohio being the third annual publication, reaching to a hundred pages; while the Massachusetts report (the sixth in order) is, as usual, the bulkiest of all, and makes a volume of 532 pages. All contain important and carefully-collected information, and more or less discussion of the principles that ought to regulate the administration of charitable and penal institutions; and, though they belong to a literature not so attractive to most readers as the last new novel, they will repay any amount of study.

The salient feature of all these reports, as we remarked some weeks ago of the last report of our city commission, is the hope and courage they display. Bad as things are, these philanthropists insist that they will grow better and better, and the Massachusetts medical men, after long diagnosis and experimental treatment, even declare that the patient, pauperism, can be absolutely cured. This is too good to be true, perhaps; but there is something in it, and the result already attained in Massachusetts shows how much can be done by following Crockett's sublime motto—"First make sure you're right, and then *go ahead!*" After years of war and onerous taxation, and in spite of the miseries that accompany the packing of people in cities as sardines are packed in a box, Massachusetts, which has the densest population of any state in the country, finds her poor people, on the whole, in better condition than they ever were before. Their poverty is more quickly relieved, their children are better educated and more comfortably provided for, their diseases are less fatal and better nursed, and their numbers are relatively diminishing. And this takes place notwithstanding the license given to intemperance by unwise legislation, and the consequent growth of vice and crime, with which pauperism is so intimately connected. In Rhode Island and Ohio the same progress has not yet been made; but it is fair to presume that the like diligence and good sense will produce corresponding effects there in due course of time. And, on the other hand, should Massachusetts grow slack or negligent, and fail to "go ahead" as she has begun, the immediate consequence would be, increasing public poverty and an accumulation of individual misery. The price of liberty is eternal vigilance; the price of pauperism is negligence in officials, drowsiness in philanthropists, and a partial paralysis of Christianity in the churches. "In hewing an ax-handle," says the Chinese proverb, "the pattern is not far off"; and it is in dealing with God's poor that Christians will find the best test of their discipleship.

Two measures recommended in all these reports, and partially adopted in Rhode Island and Massachusetts, seem to be of the highest moment. They are the separation of the vicious from the honest poor by means of workhouse sentences, and the early and active supervision of poor children. It is chiefly to the adoption of these measures that well-informed people in Massachusetts ascribe the decrease of pauperism; though, of course, many other causes have combined to check its increase. But to treat the criminally poor and diseased as needing long restraint, and to open a new career to the children of misfortune, acts at once upon the sources of debasing poverty. The fallen man, the degraded woman, the addicted vagrant and thief, the poor girl just entering the paths of hell—all these are found in the ranks of pauperism, and all need something more than alms. They must be protected from themselves, and from persons more vicious; they must taste the wholesome severity of restraint, and the bitter but indispensable medicine of honest industry. This they do in the state work-houses for paupers at Bridgewater and at Cranston; and this they must be made to do all over the country, in similar establishments, before the volunteers of pauperism will cease to recruit the main army.

But, if vagrants and drunkards and prostitutes are the volunteers, children are the ill-fated conscripts of pauperism. Their lot is drawn for them; and they fall into the ranks of the degraded poor, through no fault of their own, but purely by misfortune. Their case appeals piteously to every humane heart, and even the stony purpose of the political economist relents at viewing their loss to the community as producers, and their re-enforcement they bring to the multitude of consumers. Hence poor children have always been the object of public care; but it is only in Massachusetts that the state has appointed a special officer to place them in families, and to see that they are well treated wherever they go. This "visiting agent," as he is called, has been at work for some years in a small way; but last summer he was recognized by law as a permanent officer, and had his authority greatly extended. His report included in the thick volume from Massachusetts is one of the best parts of the book, and proves conclusively how much can be done by a patron of this kind to benefit the young wards of the state. Under his administration these poor children, instead of collecting in huge orphan-houses and reformatories, are scattered over the hills and valleys of New England, in quiet households, and are put in the way of winning human love and earning the bread of industry, instead of growing up to the degradation of their parents, or the ungracious estate of perpetual dependents. In point of fact, the establishments in Massachusetts that five years ago contained 803 pauper children, and in 1866 had 709, numbered last October but 504, and the decrease was largely due to the labors of the visiting agent. In Ohio the Board of Charities recommend measures in aid of the poor children that will have the same result, and other states will soon follow these good models.

Let nobody suppose, for all that we have said, that there is not plenty of room for improvement in the management of public charities in this city, in New England, and everywhere else. "Much yet untouched remains," as Thompson sings, and there is no danger of our going too fast in this direction. It is still as needful as it was in the days of Henry VIII to call upon churches and people to remember the poor. Now, as then, in the quaint language of the old Act of Parliament, "every preacher in his sermons might exhort, move, stir, and provoke people to be liberal, and bountifully to extend their good and charitable dispositions from time to time toward the comfort of the impotent, and the setting and keeping to continual work of sturdy vagabonds and valiant beggars."

Editorial Notes.

We have received a communication from the deacons and trustees of Dr. Boynton's church in Washington, designed to correct misapprehensions of the position which he and his people occupy. We really cannot publish it; it would occupy a full column of our space, and our readers have had all these facts before. A long extract is given from the sermon of Dr. Boynton, in 1867, in which he defended the rights of colored people, but urged that, as they were gathered in separate regiments during the war, so should they be encouraged now to form colored churches, where this is possible, rather than to lose their identity and combined power by joining themselves to white churches. Then follows the vote taken by the First church, while under Dr. Boynton's pastorate, that it would "welcome without distinction of race and color" all true believers; and then another long extract is given from Dr. Boynton, in which he reiterates his demand that the colored race should be allowed all the rights and privileges of whites, but his repeated conviction that only by a separate culture will they reach their highest condition. That such a position is radically unsound we have not the slightest doubt. The principle is as false as is evidently the case when it is applied to Jews or Germans or Irishmen. The officers of the Central church add: "There has never at any examination, or elsewhere, been an attempt to repel colored people desirous to become members. They have always been given to understand that they were welcome, and to-day the doors of the church are as wide open to them as to other Christians." This is a statement that would do the Central church credit, did it not present the strange position of opening wide church-doors, and, as the procession of sinners passes by, snatching as it were from the fire the cutaneously unpigmented reprobates, while uttering not one word of invitation to their suntanned companions; and then if the latter turn up to the door, the deacons greet them with the words: "Yes, we welcome you heartily to this brotherhood in Christ, if you are determined to come; but we advise you to go elsewhere." No wonder they shrink from the kiss of Joab, accompanied, as it is, by a stab under the fifth rib.

....The two Women Suffrage associations, the "National" and the "American," held interesting and successful meetings in this city last week. The "National" became the "Union" Association, electing Mr. Tilton president. Its meetings, held on Tuesday and Wednesday, in Apollo Hall, were addressed by Mrs. Stanton, Miss Anthony, Phebe Cozzens, Mrs. Lockwood, Mrs. Blake, Mrs. M. E. J. Gage, Mrs. Colby, Sojourner Truth, Paulina Davis, and others. Arrangements were made for a "decade" meeting in Philadelphia in October next, on the twentieth anniversary of the Worcester Convention of 1850. The following persons were appointed a committee to attend the annual meeting of the "American" Association, in November, in order to effect a union of the two societies: Mary C. Bullard, Hon. Samuel W. Pomeroy, Sarah Pugh, James W. Stillman, Martha C. Wright, Mattie Griffith (Boston), Charlotte C. Wilbour, Francis S. Abbott (Toledo), and the President. The "American" Association met in Steinway Hall, Mr. Beecher in the chair. Among the speakers were James Freeman Clarke, Mrs. Livermore, Lucy Stone, Grace Greenwood, Mrs. Cutler, Mrs. Howe, Mrs. Burleigh, T. W. Higginson, Mrs. Cole, George W. Julian, Mary F. Davis, Rev. Phebe A. Hanaford, and George William Curtis. The following letters passed between the two associations:

NEW YORK, May 12th, 1870.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, President of American Woman Suffrage Association—Honored Sir:—I am commissioned by the unanimous voice of "The Union Woman's Suffrage Society," now assembled in Apollo Hall, to present to you, and through you to the association over which you are presiding in Steinway Hall, our friendly salutation, our hearty good-will, and our sincere wishes for mutual co-operation in the great cause of woman's enfranchisement. Fraternally yours, THEODORE TILTON, President of the Union Woman's Suffrage Association.

NEW YORK, May 11, 1870.

Theodore Tilton, President of the Union Woman's Suffrage Society—Dear Sir:—Your letter of congratulation was received with great pleasure by the mass convention assembled in Steinway Hall, under the auspices of the American Suffrage Association, and I am instructed, by their unanimous vote, to express their pleasure to reciprocate your sentiments of cordial good-will. In the great work upon which you have entered, the enfranchisement of woman, we have a common interest and aim, and we shall rejoice at every success which is achieved by your zeal and fidelity. I am truly yours, HENRY WARD BEECHER, President of Convention.

....The Progressive Friends will hold their yearly meeting at Longwood, near Hamorton, Chester Co., Pa., commencing June 3d and continuing three days. In the words of the call, "all those who desire to share the fellowship of a religious society whose only bond of union is love and which imposes upon its members no theological test, but welcomes the co-operation of all who seek to illustrate their faith in God by devotion to humanity, are cordially invited to attend this meeting. While every individual will be at liberty to express his opinions upon any of the questions that divide and agitate the religious world, the primary object of the gathering is not to discuss problems in theology, but to unite all, of whatever creed, in earnest, practical efforts to reform and reconstruct human society upon principles of Justice, Equality, and Fraternity; to stimulate those moral, social, and spiritual influences which tend to purify and ennoble the human race; to rejoice in view of the enfranchisement of a people long oppressed and enslaved, and to adopt measures for removing from our Constitution and laws the provisions which deny to women the full rights of citizenship; to bear a testimony against the national sins and social evils of the time; to cultivate the spirit of Universal Brotherhood, and to foster the aspirations and hopes by which humanity rises above all that is earthly, groveling, and evanescent, and takes hold of the Immortal Life."

....We invite special attention to two articles in our present number—one, by Dr. Cheever, intended to show that the state is bound to have a theology; the other, by Dr. Spear, on "The Bible and Democracy," in which the writer endeavors to show that theological teaching is not one of the functions of a democratic state, and more particularly of the Government of the United States. These writers treat the subject each in his own way, and each independently of the other. Dr. Cheever's doctrine, if we do not misunderstand him, is that human government is essentially and primarily a theocracy, and that, in its organized capacity, it is bound by the will of God as revealed in the Bible. Dr. Spear, on the contrary, holds to the *American* doctrine as set forth in the Declaration of Independence and in the Constitution of the United States, and maintains that the government of this country, as a body corporate, has no right to hold or teach any system of theology—no right even to inquire whether the Bible is or is not an inspired book, or whether its teachings are or are not binding upon men. The difference between these two views is certainly very wide, and we need not say which of them is in accordance with our own convictions. The question is one of transcendent importance, and we are glad to have both sides of it presented in our columns.

....*The Advance* is base enough to denounce Mr. Oliver Johnson's private letter to Mrs. Macfarland as "irreverent" and "blasphemous," concealing from its readers at the same time the explanation which makes such a charge an absurdity. The Montpelier (Vt.) *Watchman* and the Burlington (Vt.) *Free Press* go still further; suppressing not only the explanation, but a part of the letter itself, in order to make it the basis of insinuations of social impurity! The passage suppressed is the reference of Mr. Johnson to his wife and to her intimacy with Mrs. Macfarland—a passage which, if allowed to appear, would be an effectual rebuttal of the foul imputations cast upon the writer. Picking pockets is no whit baser or meaner than this. And yet the editors of *The Advance* and the *Watchman* are both orthodox doctors of divinity, who affect a holy horror of THE INDEPENDENT, on account of its alleged unsoundness in theology! Fine exemplars of orthodoxy are they! If, with such bright examples before us, we are not brought back from our supposed wanderings, will it not be a wonder?

....It is now decided that Lay Delegation in the Methodist Church has gained the victory, having received the constitutional three-fourths vote. No more able manager, no more obstinate man, no man with a finer genius for ecclesiastical despotism lives at the present time than Dr. Curry, and he has displayed all his rare abilities in this fight. Having wheedled the lay-delegation men at the last General Conference into a compromise report that would require a three-fourths vote of the ministry for its adoption, he turned sharply round, in the face of a tremendous popular vote in its favor, and fought the report, skillfully mustering all the prejudices of the "up-country" preachers, who believed that change is sacrilege. He wanted less than half a hundred votes of victory, and we must award him great credit for his skill, whatever our opinion may be of his fairness.

....The *Universalist* is mistaken. We are not only aware of the existence of its wing of the "Liberal Christians," but our readers are constantly informed of the progress which they make. The energy and zeal of the present centenary effort commands our warm admiration, and is an example to Presbyterians and Congregationalists which, we hope, will not be lost on them in their similar efforts. We exchange, says the *Universalist*, and it is true, "with four Universalist journals, (possibly with six), any one of which, we venture, has as large a circulation as either of the two Unitarian papers."

....It is said that a number of religious radicals in London, who, like our friend Mr. Abbot, of Toledo, have resolved to discard as too special the word Christian, and who desire to effect a friendly union between all monotheists throughout the world, are now arranging for the reception in that metropolis of a very learned young Mohammedan, Syed Ali; and also, at the same time, of the great leader of the new Hindoo party of religious reform, known as "the Brahmo Somaj"—that is, "Worshipers of the One God." The latter august Oriental personage is described in one of our latest private letters from London as "an admirable fellow"—an instance of Western familiarity and jocular free-and-easiness in dealing with a dignitary of the Orient.

....The directors of the American and Foreign Christian Union, after so long a delay, have voted to withdraw the books published by it previous to 1868, on the ground of the representations in reference to their character made at that time by a committee of the society. The society has thus at last done tardy justice to the Roman Catholics, and to its committee, Rev. Leonard W. Bacon. We should not now be at all surprised if in its zeal it should even elect that gentleman as secretary. Romanism has not in this country a fairer or more uncompromising foe.

....Michigan abolished capital punishment in 1847. During the next 11 years the annual average of persons committed for murder was two and seven-tenths of the whole number of criminals. During the second 11 years this per centage fell to one and three-tenths. Whether this gratifying result is due to the above measure or to the more perfect civilization of the state is not apparent.

....The Western Social Science Association, of which Rev. Fred H. Wines is the indefatigable secretary, holds its second meeting in Chicago, June 8th and 9th. It has secured the active co-operation of the best thinkers of the West, and we hope for good practical results.

....Oberlin, in spite of the 140 "Lorain memorialists," has a Woman Suffrage association, with an influential board of officers and a goodly number of members. Mrs. Livermore lectured there lately to a large audience.

Personal.

THE Rev. George C. Beckwith, nearly forty years secretary of the American Peace Society, died at his residence in Boston, on Thursday last, the 12th of May, in the 70th year of his age. He was a graduate of the Middlebury College and of Andover Theological Seminary. On entering the ministry, he became the first pastor of the First Congregational church in the then rising village of Lowell, Mass., where his labors were attended with remarkable success. A revival of unusual duration and power gave the church an influence in favor of Evangelical religion, the good effects of which yet abide in that now large and wealthy city. Mr. Beckwith was then called to the presidency of Lane Seminary, then just getting under way. But, finding the Western climate unfavorable to his health, he accepted a call to a church in Portland, Maine. Here he became acquainted with William Judd, the celebrated "Apostle of Peace" of that day, and was chosen by him to be his successor in the office of corresponding secretary of the American Peace Society, in which service he spent with honor the remainder of his earthly life. He was a man of varied learning, with a masterly command of the purest English, of a clear understanding and indomitable perseverance, of a steadfast adherence to principle both in religion and morals, and unswerving devotion to the work to which he had consecrated his life. He knew how to stand by his work in the cause of reform without sacrificing his fidelity to Evangelical religion, or his patriotic devotion to the country he loved. None doubted the integrity of his heart or the sincerity of his profession. Held in honor by the best philanthropists of both hemispheres, he has left behind him a good record and a spotless example, and so entered into his rest.

....Benjamin Fleming, the last survivor of Commodore Perry's memorable victory on Lake Erie, died at Erie City, on the 9th inst. He was born in 1782, entered the navy in 1811, and participated in several engagements of the lakes. He served under Perry as "main-top-man" on the "Niagara" in the battle on the ever-memorable 10th of September, 1813, when that celebrated victory was gained by a navy, as Washington Irving has styled it, "launched from the depths of the forest." Since then he has resided in Erie, of late years living principally on the charity of the citizens and the small Government pension allowed him. Years ago, as the older residents who remembered the conflict had already nearly died off, it was fresh in his memory; and, still later, when the "mists of fable" had begun to "gather around its history," it was the old man's pride to tell of the events of that day, the anniversary of which is still celebrated along the shores of the Lake. He was one of the connecting links between the long-past and the present, and his presence will be missed on many future occasions of national celebrations and rejoicings, at which times he was always wont to be about with his silver medal on his breast, proud of this mark of his service rendered to the nation in its comparative infancy.

....

Alliance. It says that when the general meeting of the Alliance occurred in England delegates from the South were insulted and excluded because they came from a region where slavery was tolerated; and adds:

"Our Northern brethren are well aware that the ministers of the Southern churches have not recanted one iota of any principles then held by us; and they are also aware that we neither feel nor see any reason why we should repent of our status as churches at that time. It is, therefore, difficult to see on what grounds the committee should invite us to help pay the expenses of an assembly from whose sessions we are ignominiously excluded."

....Mr. Earle, the evangelist, has been laboring among the Baptist churches of Mobile. The ministers refused to enter with him in the work if it was to be a union work with other denominations. The meetings were thus conducted until no Baptist church would hold the crowds, when the Presbyterians and Baptists offered their churches; and this offer was accepted, though the Baptist pastors still controlled the meetings. After Mr. Earle left, there was a *bona fide* union prayer meeting held, in which even the "Landmarker" and pastor and all the Baptist ministers but one took part.

....The *Augsbury Gazette* reports from Leipsic that, in consequence of the late proceedings of the Council, Dr. August Schenk, professor of botany in that city, has withdrawn from the Roman Catholic and becomes a member of the Lutheran Church. Another German paper says that in the town of Gratz a withdrawal *en masse* of the Roman Catholics in that town from communion with Rome is apprehended, in case the doctrine of papal infallibility should be accepted by the Council.

....A committee of the United Presbyterians presents to the denomination the proposed emendations of the metrical version of the Psalms. They occupy 2 entire pages of the *United Presbyterian*. Nothing more is attempted than to correct mistranslations and bad grammar and to replace obsolete words. As a specimen of the reformed psalmody, we quote from Ps. lviii., v. 10:

"The righteous shall be joyful when
The vengeance he doth see,
And in the blood of wicked men
His feet then wash shall he."

....The English ritual commissioners are very dilatory about publishing their proposed changes in the Prayer Book and services. The reason is said to be a fear that they cannot steer clear between the High and Low Church, and there will be danger of raising a storm. Meanwhile, the sale of Prayer Books has fallen off, and publishers make great complaints. One binder says he has reduced his staff of workman from 48 to 12.

....The Reformed (German) Church has half a dozen academies in Pennsylvania; a college at Lancaster, Pa.; and a theological seminary at Mercersburg, to which such men as Drs. Nevin, Schaff, Harbaugh, and Rauch have given a high reputation. In Ohio, they have a college and seminary at Tiffin; and an institute for training German missionaries, at Howard Grove, Wis. They have 6,000,000 members in Europe.

....At the meeting of the Southern Methodist General Conference a communication was offered from Louisville, Ky., offering $50,000 if the Book Concern could be removed from Nashville to that city. *In the* bishop's address no reference was made to the visit and communication of the Northern bishops. A motion for a committee on temperance was voted down almost unanimously as an outside issue.

....The secretaries of the Methodist Board were authorized last November to send out 6 additional missionaries. But Bishop Kingsley, after visiting China, said that 4 others were needed for that field. The secretaries have approached every seminary and every preaching elder's district for the men, and have been able to find but 6 of the 10. They appeal earnestly for the men.

....Cardinal Schwartzenberg has at last come out in a printed protest, published in Naples, against the dogma of infallibility. He calls attention to the fact that all the popes hitherto have always accepted advice from their bishops, and speaks of the difficulty if a pope should fall ill in body or mind, or if a schism in the election should render the validity of an election doubtful.

....The Baptists, North and South, claim to be one denomination; and yet they have separate mission and Sabbath-school boards. Dr. Jeter, of the *Religious Herald*, Richmond, Va., is a leading Southern advocate of the policy of gradually combining the two sets of boards.

....At a Unitarian conference lately held in Chicago it was voted to ask that Meadville Theological School may be removed to Chicago. Robert Collyer reported that eleven years ago his church paid him $8 a week and $8 for a church. Last year they raised $26,000, and their annual income is $16,000.

....The Brotherhood of the Holy Cross, an institution whose object is to unite young men in colleges and elsewhere in defense of the more advanced principles and liturgical services of Episcopacy—has branches not only in nearly all the Episcopal institutions, but in Yale, Princeton, Columbia, and Brown.

....Preparatory to giving their five million memorial fund, the Presbyterians have been informed that, as they gave last year for all purposes $8,146,281, it will be necessary for each member to give 63 per cent. more than he did last year to make up the amount.

....Sir Francis Crossley, who belongs to the famous English firm of carpet manufacturers—a firm that makes a million and a quarter of profits a year, has just given $110,000 to the London Missionary Society, and as much more for a fund for disabled pastors and their families.

....The Western Reformed Presbyterians (New School) are generally working for union with the United Presbyterians, while their Eastern brethren are opposed. The conflict waxes warm.

....The idea of a national Catholic Church is making progress in Bohemia. The grand celebrations lately made in honor of John Huss have added to the popularity of the movement, and Cardinal Schwartzenberg is thought not to be averse.

....Owing to the death of Bishops Thompson and Kingsley, and the extra work that devolves on those who remain, Bishop Simpson has been compelled to refuse all applications to aid at dedications of churches and similar extra services.

....A local presbytery has passed a vote that Marietta College should receive a liberal share of the contributions to the Memorial Fund. The institution has hitherto been largely under Congregational control.

....The Greek Patriarch at Constantinople has issued an Easter Address to his flock, reproving them for indulging the superstition that the Israelites abduct children for the pleasure of shedding their blood.

....One of their papers tells of a Disciple church which would have been alarmed out of measure at instrumental music, but the leader of whose music *whistled* the first line of the tune till the congregation could catch it.

....The attempt of a nun, said to be crazy, to escape from a convent at Baddersley, England, has been very opportune for Mr. Newdegate's bill to have an annual inspection of nunneries.

....The Jesuit missions (revival meetings) in Boston have been very successful. At one church there were 9.000 communicants attended mass, and 8,000 at each of two other churches.

....The contemplated cession of the Mosquito Coast from British protection to the Nicaraguan Government would affect unfavorably the large Moravian Mission there.

....The Disciples have 11 congregations in Maine, 5 in Massachusetts, and 6 in the rest of New England. In the West and South they are very strong.

....At the last meeting of the Newark (N. J.) Presbytery a colored clergyman examined the candidates for licensure in Hebrew.

....Mr. Roebling, the designer of the bridge between New York and Brooklyn, got $30,000 to the two Lutheran institutions.

....The First Baptist church in San Francisco recently excluded a female member for holding close communion.

....The Methodists have already $94,000 toward establishing a Chinese mission home in San Francisco.

Publisher's Department.

GOOD WORK.

We have seen some specimens of skillful work in the boot-making line which deserve a notice in these columns. Very few people have *sound feet*. It has been the custom of most parents, as far back toward Adam as we can remember, to cramp, strain, and distort the most useful member of the body—the foot. Children are told to "whist!" while suffering the most intense pain. A narrow, slender, and tight-fitting shoe on a young child is the cause of untold agony and life-long suffering, and we are decidedly in favor of having something done to *prevent* this cruelty to young animals. Those who "have been affected from their youth up" should only employ a skillful anatomical workman, who has brains enough to comprehend the exact situation of each and every one of his customers. Such a man we know to be Mr. C. C. Richmond, 573 Broadway, New York. A foot—yes, a troublesome *pair* of them (and we happen to know all about the matter personally)—were presented to him the other day for a "*comfortable* fit." The difficulties in the case were carefully studied, the *tender* spots surveyed, the lumps examined; and then, like a "doctor and an artist," he took the measure of both feet and went to work. The result has astonished us. We never knew what comfort there was in a new boot before. We never knew before what a handsome foot we had. We never knew what "real French calf" was. We never knew a great many other things which we now understand perfectly. But other results have followed. Our temper has improved, our smiles have multiplied amazingly, and we have been a "*joy* " to all the world around us.

Now there are probably in this neighborhood a hundred thousand life-long sufferers, who, like ourselves, have been longing for peace and comfort. Go to Richmond's at once, every one of you; and in due time you will rejoice, as we have done. But don't go alone. Take your suffering wife and children with you; and, our word for it, you will all get rid of a whole "crop" of troubles, retain your good standing in the fashionable world, learn something new about skillful work, and not be disturbed in your principles of economy. Go to Richmond's.

P. S.—This notice is a free, unbought contribution, dedicated to suffering humanity—and to Richmond.

CHOICE AND CHEAP.

The small balance of the first mortgage 6 per cent. gold bonds of the St. Louis and St Joseph Railroad Company can now be had at the banking-house of Luther Kountze, 52 Wall Street, at 82 and accrued interest in currency. This bond is, in our judgment, at the price named, one of the safest and best on the market. The amount issued *per mile* is small compared to that of many other roads—only $13,840.83. The road is 72½ miles long and is all completed except a small gap of 7 miles. The total amount of bonds issued is $1,000,000. These bonds will pay an interest on the currency cost of over 7½ per cent. per annum in gold, or over 8¾ per cent. in currency. Some of our most careful and conservative capitalists have taken them. They have been widely distributed and are held for investment, not for speculation, although we see no reason why they should not command a higher price at an early future. We have often recommended our subscribers to sell out their Government securities, and invest the proceeds in first-class railway bonds. Those who have not already done so can sell themselves of the present opportunity to invest their capital in the bonds now offered to upon terms that will *materially increase their income.* Money or securities of any kind sent to us for conversion into these bonds, or any others advertised in our columns, shall have prompt attention. Mr. Luther Kountze, the highly respectable banker who offers these bonds, assures us that he has made the most careful legal examination into all and the minutest particulars in regard to this road—the issuing of the bonds, the acts of the legislature, the certificates of record, and other matters affecting the value of the bonds here spoken of—and that everything has been found secure, business-like, and perfectly satisfactory. Our readers who desire these securities should act promptly. See advertisement.

THE NEW YORK PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

The eminently successful season of the Philharmonic Society, under the able guidance of its President, Professor Dorcus, terminated on the evening of May 7th. The musical attractions throughout the season presented by the Society were of unusual excellence, especially in that essential department of a truly successful and popular programme—viz., piano-forte playing; much attention having been devoted to that most favored of Concert Instruments by the direction, which succeeded in obtaining the assistance of the most highly celebrated exponents of piano-forte music of the highest classical character, whether in solos or concertos with orchestra. We need only name Miss Anna Mehlig, Miss Alide Topp, and Mr. S. B. Mills, who may be justly styled classical representative pianists of the day. These great artists, as on every other occasion where their efforts have been subjected to close and trenchant analytical criticism, felt that their names and reputation were at stake; and, much depending on the quality of the instrument on which they performed, invariably selected the Grand Pianos of Steinway & Sons, as those above all others most affluently filling all the exigences and requirements of their art. No other instruments were used throughout the Philharmonic season; and their unsurpassed excellence was manifested alike to the audience generally, the musical dilettanti, and the art critics who so thoroughly endorsed their merits. It would have been next to impossible to expose a piano-forte to a series of more exacting tests than the instruments of Messrs. Steinway & Sons were subjected to, or to imagine a more complete success than they achieved; nor is it to be wondered at that artists who invariably preferred them for their private use should do so on great public occasions. —*From the N. Y. Tribune.*

LANDSCAPE LAWN MOWER.

A good lawn adds unmistakably to the ornamental appearance of every country cottage or villa, and hence *lawn mowers* have become a necessity to the grounds of every rural resident.

The Landscape Lawn Mower—one of the latest and best styles now introduced into the market—is the simplest we have ever seen, runs easily, and is not liable to get out of order; while its price renders it reasonable and convenient to all. We can recommend it cordially to our readers.

HERALD OF HEALTH.

Every subscriber to The New York Independent can have a sample copy of *The Herald of Health* free, by sending his name to the Publishers, Wood & Holbrook, 15 Laight street, New York.

SWISS CARVED GOODS.

The Swiss M'f'g Co., 36 East 14th St., nr. University Place.

INVESTING MONEY.

Special attention is invited to the advertisements of Fisk & Hatch, Jay Cooke & Co., George Opdyke & Co., Wm. P. Converse & Co., Utley & Dougherty, Hatch & Foote, White, Morris & Co., Condict & Co., Caldwell & Co., Turner Brothers, Albert H. Nicolay, Lawrence Bros. & Co., Henry Clews & Co., Gwynne, Johnson & Day, and others, who offer first-class railroad bonds, etc., for sale. Thousands are now selling Governments and other stocks, and converting the proceeds into good *first mortgage* railroad bonds.

Our subscribers will please understand that they can send money, government bonds, or any kind of securities to this office, to be converted into any stocks or railroad bonds *advertised in* The Independent. No charge whatever will be made for our services. In most cases we can obtain a *better price* for securities to be thus exchanged than if sent direct to a broker or banker, besides saving broker's commission. This offer is made only to our subscribers, who oftentimes neglect to make investments simply because they fear to make a remittance to an unknown party. In all cases explicit directions must be given. Address Henry C. Bowen, Publisher of The Independent, 3 Park Place, New York.

UNITED STATES WATCH COMPANY.

We are pleased to learn that this Company is running their factory at Marion, New Jersey, to the full capacity of its machinery, and turning out daily large numbers of their first-class watches. These watches are taking the lead as time-keepers, winning golden opinions from those who carry them. The factory and works of this Company are under the direction of Messrs. Giles, Wales & Co., of 13 Maiden Lane, of this city, whose constant aim has been to perfect their watch, enhance its intrinsic value, relying for success entirely upon the excellence of the mechanism and utility of their productions, leaving it unnecessary to resort to newspaper controversies to keep their wares before the people.

We have one of their chronometer balance straight-line lever movements, which we have carried for months, during the whole of which time it has not been changed, and it has run without apparent variation. We can cheerfully recommend these watches, from personal and ample experience, as most reliable time-keepers; and we believe them as durable as any watch made.

Call on your jeweler and ask for Marion watches, manufactured as above.

CLOTHES WRINGERS.

We will give the "Reliance Wringer" (cash price $9) to any person who will send us the names of four new subscribers, with the money, $10; or who will renew their own subscription for four years in advance, and pay us $10.

Drs. Strong's Remedial Institute, Saratoga Springs, N. Y., for Lung, Female, and Chronic Diseases, is indorsed by the first names of the country. For its advantages send for a circular.

NOTICES.

ANNIVERSARY MEETING IN BOSTON.

The Boston Anniversary Meeting of the American Missionary Association will be held at Belmont Temple, Wednesday, May 25th, at 11 o'clock A. M.

Rev. Merrill Richardson, the eloquent and popular pastor of the Salem st. church, Worcester, Mass., who has received such an urgent and unanimous call from the New England Congregational church of this city, will supply that pulpit next Sunday, May 22d. Services morning and evening in Rutgers Chapel, 5th Ave., between 41st and 42d Sts.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

WILLIMANTIC LINEN CO.'S

SOFT FINISH SPOOL COTTON.

A Thread, as will be seen from the following certificates,

PARTICULARLY ADAPTED TO SEWING MACHINES.

Office of Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine Company, 625 Broadway.

We have thoroughly tested the new Six Cord Thread of the Willimantic Linen Co., and find it superior to no other in its variety, and warmly recommend it to the agents, purchasers, and users of the Wheeler & Wilson and other Sewing Machines.

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINE CO.

Weed Sewing Machine Company,

Hartford, August 20th, 1868.

Willimantic Linen Co.—Gents:—During the last six months we have thoroughly tested your Improved Spool Cotton in various ways—using it in "running in," and testing our Machines in the Factory, displaying Machines to customers, and doing all kinds of sewing at our offices; supplying the demands from our Wholesale and retail trade; in every way that could be required or required; and now take pleasure in saying that we neither expect nor desire to find its superior, as that which you furnish us answers every want, whether for strength, evenness, or finish. Yours, very respectfully, S. L. CLARK, Sec'y.

Office of the Florence Sewing Machine Company,

Nonotuck, Mass., January 15th, 1868.

We have thoroughly tested the new Six Cord Thread of the Willimantic Linen Co., and find it superior to no other in the market, and warmly recommend it to the agents, purchasers and users of the Florence and other Sewing Machines. FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.

Office of TRACY & BILL, Importers and Manufacturers of Machine Folded Steam Pressed Shirt Fronts, 326 Broadway.

New York, September 10th, 1868.

Messrs. Geo. S. Moulton & Co., *Agents Willimantic Linen Co.*—Gents:—We have given your Six Cord Thread for Sewing Machine Thread a thorough trial on our STEAM POWER SEWING MACHINES, (the severest test a Thread can be put to), and it runs to our entire satisfaction. In our estimation, it possesses all the qualities of a perfect Spool Thread. Respectfully yours, TRACY & BILL.

GEO. S. MOULTON & CO., 101 Chambers St.,

SOLE AGENTS IN NEW YORK.

Use JOHN DWIGHT & CO.'S BEST SALERATUS or their SUPER CARB. SODA. No others are equal to these for cooking purposes. Established 1846.

$500,000 WORTH AT Gold Prices.—Another great reduction in the prices of English Brussels Carpets, at $1 25 to $1 40 per yard; elegant Tapestry Carpets, super Ingrain Carpets, Woolen, 60 cts., 75 cts., to $1 per yard; 1,000 pieces White and Check Mattings, 25 cts. per yard; Oil Cloths 40 cts. to 75 cts. and 80 cts. per yard, all widths. At HIRAM ANDERSON'S, No. 99 Bowery.

U. S. Trust Company

49 WALL STREET,

FIRST FLOOR

Capital and Surplus - - - $2,000,000.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS,

which may be made and withdrawn at any time, and will be entitled to interest for the whole time they may remain with the Company.

JOHN A. STEWART, President.

WILLIAM H. MACY, } Vice-Presidents.
JOHN J. CISCO, }

TRUSTEES

PETER COOPER,	EDWIN D. MORGAN,
D. H. ARNOLD,	CLINTON GILBERT,
ROYAL PHELPS,	JOHN JACOB ASTOR Jr.,
DANIEL S. MILLER,	DANIEL D. LORD,
JAMES SUYDAM,	EDWARD JONES,
THOMAS SLOCOMB,	GEORGE T. ADEE,
SHEPHERD KNAPP,	SAMUEL SLOAN,
JOHN J. PHELPS,	JAMES LOW,
B. F. WHEELWRIGHT,	CYRUS CURTISS,
CHARLES E. HILL,	SAMUEL NELSON,
WILLIAM TUCKER,	ERASTUS CORNING,
NELSON. G. HUNT,	JAMES S. SEYMOUR,
WILLIAM E. DODGE.	JOHN CASWELL.

WILLIAM DARROW, Secretary.

The Undersigned Offer for Sale

The First Mortgage 8 per Cent.

GOLD BONDS

OF THE

ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD CO.

Interest payable February and August. Price 92½ and accrued Interest in Currency. Pamphlets, with Maps, &c., furnished on application.

W. P. CONVERSE & CO.,
Commercial Agents, 54 Pine street.
TANNER & CO.,
Fiscal Agents, 49 Wall st.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,

PARIS, LONDON, BOSTON,

19 WILLIAM STREET, N. Y.,

ISSUE

CREDITS FOR TRAVELERS IN EUROPE.

EXCHANGE ON PARIS AND THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, IN SUMS TO SUIT.

A Safe Investment.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE

Chicago, Cincinnati

AND

LOUISVILLE RAILROAD CO.

These bonds are part of the first and only issue of be Company for $1,000,000, covering its entire property, and are at the rate of $15,709 per mile. Of the whole amount $600,000 have been already placed, leaving but

$400,000 to be Sold.

They are 7 per cent. coupon bonds, due in 1887, interest payable 1st January and July in New York. The Road is in operation. It is 72 miles long, extending from La Porte, on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, to Peru, where it connects with the Toledo, Wabash and Western and the Peru and Indianapolis Roads. It runs through one of the finest sections of Indiana, and makes a connecting link in the best through line from Chicago to Indianapolis, and thence to Cincinnati and Louisville.

We confidently offer these bonds as a desirable security to investors, AS THE NET EARNINGS OF THE ROAD FROM THE OPENING HAVE BEEN IN EXCESS OF THE INTEREST ON ITS BONDED DEBT, AND ARE CONSTANTLY INCREASING. Besides, it is designed to extend the Road to Lake Michigan, at New Buffalo, or Michigan City, the coming season, which will also greatly increase its earnings.

CALDWELL & CO.,
No. 37 Wall street.
J. A. UNDERWOOD & SON,
No. 18 Exchange Place.

John J. Cisco & Son,

BANKERS,

No. 59 Wall st. New York,

(Brown Brothers & Co.'s Building.)

RECEIVE MONEY ON DEPOSIT, IN GOLD, COIN, OR CURRENCY, and allow interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum on daily balances, subject to check at sight.

Issue Certificates of Deposit, bearing *four per cent.* interest, payable on demand

Negotiate Loans

Execute promptly orders for the purchase and sale of Gold.

Buy and Sell Government and other Securities on commission.

Make collections on all parts of the United States and Canada.

Lockwood & Co.,

BANKERS,

94 BROADWAY,

TRANSACT A

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS,

INCLUDING THE PURCHASE AND SALE, ON COMMISSION OF

GOVERNMENT and RAILROAD BONDS, STOCKS, and other SECURITIES.

THE DYING BODY

SUPPLIED WITH THE VIGOR OF LIFE!

THROUGH

DR. RADWAY'S

SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT.

A small atom of vaccine matter is sufficient to charge the system of the most robust and weighty body against Small-Pox. This potent power is secured through the blood. In every drop of DR. RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT there are concentrated the nourishing, strengthening, and purifying properties that will secure to every human being pure, rich, strong, and healthy blood.

If the blood can be charged with vaccine matter in atomic proportions, that reproduces on the part of the body inoculated a poison of such virulence that an atom will charge an ordinary body containing 140 pounds of blood, is it not reasonable that a remedial agent like RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT, made from the most healing, purifying, strengthening extracts from the vegetable kingdom of known medicinal qualities, and combined together by the highest chemical skill, and the medicinal properties of these substances obtained under a process that secures only the active properties of the substances used, should have equally as potent power for cleansing, purifying, enriching, and strengthening the blood?

Every drop of the SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT communicates through the Blood, Sweat, Urine, and other fluids and juices of the system *the vigor of life*, for it repairs the wastes of the body with new and sound material. The SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT possesses *tissue-making* and *flesh-making*, elements and supplies the system with any deficiency of *Caloric* or *heat-making constituents*. No matter how deeply seated or engrafted in the tissues, cartilages, glands, organs, or bones disease and corruption may be, the influence of this powerful agent on the blood and other fluids that supply the living body with repairs will so change the system with such constituents as to *resolve* and exterminate the *dead* and *decomposing matter*, and supply its place with *sound* and *living structure*, nourished by rich, pure, and strong blood.

By the chemical action by which the SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT has on the substances taken into the stomach during its process of digestion into Chyme and Chyle, before it is made blood, as well as the nourishing constituents it converts into blood, and its specific action when entering the circulation, it exterminates every atom of virus from the blood, and *resolves away all deposits of disease*, whether caused by the action of some specific poison or virulent disease, or Mercury, Corrosive Sublimate, Calomel, that may have accumulated in the bones, tissues, cartilages, or joints, or from some *transmitted family complaint* that may have run through half a dozen generations.

Scrofula, Consumption, Glandular disease, Ulcers in the throat, Mouth, Tumors, Nodes in the Glands, and other parts of the system, Sore Eyes, Strumorous discharges from the Ears, and the worst forms of Skin diseases, Eruptions, Fever Sores, Scald Head, Ring Worm, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Acne, Black Spots, Worms in the Flesh, Tumors, Cancers in the Womb, and all weakening and painful discharges, Night Sweats, and all wastes of the life principle, are within the curative range of this wonder of Modern Chemistry, and a few days will prove to any person using it for either of these forms of disease its potent power to cure them.

If the patient, daily becoming reduced by the wastes and decomposition that is continually prorcessing, succeeds in arresting these wastes, and repairs the same with new material made from healthy blood—and this the SARSAPARILLIAN will and does—a cure is certain; for when once this remedy commences its work of purification, and succeeds in diminishing the loss of wastes, its repairs will be rapid, and every day the patient will feel himself growing better and stronger, the food digesting better, appetite improving, and flesh and weight increasing.

Not only does the SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT excel all known remedial agents in the cure of Chronic Scrofulous, Constitutional, Skin, and Syphilold diseases; but it is the only positive cure for Kidney, Bladder, Urinary and Womb diseases, Gravel, Diabetes, Dropsy, Stoppage of Water, Incontinence of Urine, Bright's Disease, Albuminuria, and in all cases where there are brick-dust deposits, or the water is thick, cloudy, mixed with substances like the white of an egg, or threads like white silk, or there is a morbid, dark, bilious appearance and white bone-dust deposits, and when there is burning sensation, and pain in the Small of the Back along the Loins.

In all these conditions Radway's Sarsaparillian Resolvent, aided by the application of Radway's Ready Relief to the Spine and Small of the Back, and the Bowels regulated with one or two of Radway's Regulating Pills per day, will soon make a complete cure, and in a few days the patient will be enabled to hold and discharge naturally without pain, and the Urine will be restored to its natural color.

Price one dollar per bottle, or 6 bottles for $5. Sold by Druggists.

Read FALSE AND TRUE. Send one letter-stamp to Radway & Co., No. 87 Maiden Lane, New York. Information worth thousands will be sent you.

Sold by Druggists.

ST. LOUIS & ST. JOSEPH

RAILROAD

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.

This Road, lying within the prosperous **State of Missouri**, is 72¼ miles long, and extends from the **City of St. Joseph** to the **City of Lexington**, there **connecting** with the **North Missouri Railroad**, and forming a very direct line to St. Louis.

At St. Joseph it connects with the different railways from the **North** and **West**, all of which are tributary, and will seek transportation over this road for their **St. Louis freight and passengers.**

It is the link which completes a very important and direct **through line from St. Louis to Omaha.**

It traverses the populous and wealthy **counties of Buchanan, Clinton, Clay,** and **Ray,** and **opens up** the large **coal-fields** of that region.

Sixty-five miles are completed, equipped, and in operation. The material for the remaining 7¼ miles is on the ground, and **the entire road** will be in **operation** in a **few weeks.**

This road has been built slowly, and in a very substantial manner. The Board of Directors embraces some of the oldest and most responsible business men of St. Joseph, Plattsburgh, and other places on the line of the road.

The entire issue of Bonds is only $1,000,000, or $13,841 per mile.

The Bonds are **payable in Gold,** 25 years from their date, in New York.

They bear **6 per cent. annual interest in Gold,** free of Government tax. Coupons payable May and November, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in New York.

Only $200,000 remain unsold.

They are offered at 82 and accrued interest added in currency.

Government Bonds and other securities taken in exchange at full market rates.

BANKING HOUSE

OF

Luther Kountze,

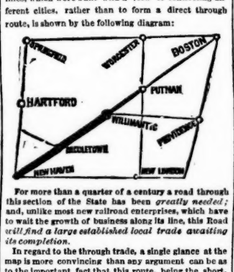
52 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

FREE FROM ALL TAXES.

FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS, TWENTY YEARS TO RUN, Interest payable in New York, on the 1st of May and November, free from all State, Local, and U. S. Taxes, at Par and Interest.

THE ROAD.—THE NEW HAVEN, MIDDLETOWN, AND WILLIMANTIC RAILROAD of Connecticut is the FINAL LINK in the GRAND AIR-LINE ROUTE between NEW YORK and BOSTON, 53 miles in length, running from New Haven to Willimantic, passing through Middletown about midway, and will be *over 20 miles shorter* than the present most popular route.

The position of the Road, as compared with the old lines, which were built with a view of connecting different cities, rather than to form a direct through route, is shown by the following diagram:



For more than a quarter of a century a road through this section of the State has been *greatly needed*; and, unlike most new railroad enterprises, which have to wait the growth of business along its line, this Road *will find a large established local trade awaiting its completion.*

In regard to the through trade, a single glance at the map is more convincing than any argument can be as to the important fact that this route, being the shortest, and affording so great a saving in time, must ultimately be the chief thoroughfare between Boston and New York.

The Bonds are issued *only as the work progresses*, and for but *one-half of the actual cash expenditures* on the Road. They are secured by a *First Mortgage* on *all* the property of the Company of whatever kind. The State of Connecticut is made *Trustee* for the bondholders, and *every Bond* must be issued from the office of and be *countersigned by the Comptroller.* They are issued in denominations of $500 and $1,000; and may, at the option of the holder, be *registered.* They are, by an Act of the Legislature of Connecticut, made exempt from all state and local taxes, and are also free from income tax. The *average* tax in Connecticut is about *two per cent.*, while the revenue tax is some ¾ per cent.; which, added to the interest, makes the Bond equal to one paying *nine and one-half per cent.*

The security is beyond question, the interest liberal, while the tax exemption feature renders them the *most desirable Bond in the market for investors residing in Connecticut.*

All classes of Securities received at full market rates, and Bonds returned without expense.

Full information furnished on application to any of the Banks or Bankers in the State, or by sending direct to ourselves.

Hatch & Foote,

BANKERS

AND

Dealers in Government Securities,

No. 12 WALL STREET.

ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA,

SIX PER CENT. BONDS.

WE OFFER FOR SALE

AT 75 AND ACCRUED INTEREST,

$40,000 St. PAUL 6 PER CENTS.,
Due 1889, Interest May and November 21st.

$50,000 St. PAUL 6 PER CENTS.,
Due 1899, Interest May and November 21st.

Coupon Bonds, $500s & $1,000s.

INTEREST PAYABLE AT

JAY COOKE & CO.'S, NEW YORK.

ISSUED IN AID OF THE

LAKE SUPERIOR AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY.

Total City Debt to March 9th, 1870.....	$783,256 54
Assessed Value of City Property.....	7,446,747 00
The City Treasurer redeemed during last fiscal year, of Bonds and Bills payable.....	$74,000 00
The Annual Revenue.....	297,669 80

THE POPULATION OF ST. PAUL IS 25,000, AND IS RAPIDLY INCREASING.

UTLEY & DOUGHERTY,

11 WALL ST., NEW YORK.

SAVANNAH & CHARLESTON RAILROAD CO.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

Organized under Special Charter of the State of South Carolina.

Capital Stock, full paid.....	$1,000,000
First Mortgage 7 per Cent. Bonds.....	800,000
Bonds guaranteed by the State, bearing Six per Cent. Interest.....	505,000
Do., Seven per Cent. Interest.....	245,000

No more stock can be issued.

The Road is completed, and trains running daily between Charleston and Savannah.

We have received the above official statement from the President of the Company. The First Mortgage Bonds are nearly all sold. We offer one hundred thousand at eighty-five (flat).

Condict & Co.,

BANKERS,

78 Broadway, New York.

B. A FAHNESTOCK'S VERMIFUCE

CAUTION.

Should occasion require you to purchase B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge, be particularly careful to see that the initials are *B. A.* This is the article that has been so

FAVORABLY KNOWN SINCE 1829,

and purchasers must insist on having it, if they do not wish to have an imitation forced upon them.

Schwartz & Haslett,

FORMERLY

B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S SON & CO.,

SOLE PROPRIETORS,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

HAINES BROS.,

PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,

Nos. 356, 358, 360, 362, 364, 366, 368, 370, 372

Second Avenue, cor. 21st St.,

NEW YORK.

NAPOLEON J. HAINES. FRANCIS W. HAINES.

FREEMAN & BURR,

MERCHANT CLOTHIERS,

138 and 140 Fulton Street., N. Y.

Open the season with a splendid assortment of Suits, Spring Overcoats, and Clothing of every description for Men's and Boys' wear, ready made and made to measure, Furnishing Goods, etc.

Spring Overcoats—Tweeds, Cassimeres, and Waterproofs, at Freeman & Burr's.

Spring Overcoats—Silk Mixtures, Tricots, and Fine Cloths at Freeman & Burr's.

Spring Overcoats—Fine Meltons, Coatings, and Crepe, at Freeman & Burr's.

Spring Overcoats—All the Newest Colorings and Mixtures, at Freeman & Burr's.

Spring Suits—in Fancy Cassimeres, Tweeds, and Flannels, at Freeman & Burr's.

Spring Suits—in Silk Mixtures, Cheviots, and Tricots, at Freeman & Burr's.

Spring Suits—in Plaid, Striped, and Diagonal Cassimeres, at Freeman & Burr's.

Spring Suits—in English Meltons, Coatings, and Cassimeres, at Freeman & Burr's.

Boys' Suits—Garibaldis, Bismarck, and Sailor Suits, at Freeman & Burr's.

Boys' Suits—For Home, School, and Dress, at Freeman & Burr's

Boys' Suits—All the Favorite Designs and most Fashionable Materials, at Freeman & Burr's.

Boys' Suits—For all ages, from 3 to 15 years, at Freeman & Burr's.

Orders by mail attended to with care and punctuality. The easy and accurate system of self-measure introduced by Freeman & Burr enables them to send Clothing to any part of the country, and guarantee perfect fitting.

Rules for self-measure, Patterns of Goods, Prices, and Fashion Plate sent free on application.

A few hundred garments, a little out of style, at very low prices.

GOLD LOAN

OF THE

ROCHESTER, N. Y.,

WATER WORKS COMPANY

FIRST MORTGAGE

SIX PER CENT. COUPON BONDS, $1,000 EACH.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.

DUE IN 1889.

Interest Payable May and November 1st,

AT UNION TRUST COMPANY, N. Y.

WE OFFER FOR SALE

$300,000,

AT 80c. FLAT.

CAPITAL STOCK.....	$800,000
AUTHORIZED ISSUE BONDS.....	800,000

We respectfully invite the attention of Capitalists and Investors to these Bonds.

SECURITY OF THE LOAN.

The entire property is mortgaged to the Union Trust Company, New York, as Trustee for the Bondholders. The Bonds can only be issued by the Union Trust Company upon the certificate of J. C. Trautwine, Esq., a Civil Engineer, representing the interests of the present Bondholders, and approved by the Board of Directors of the Rochester W. W. Company, and Daniel Marsh, Esq., Civil Engineer for the Company, which certificate shall state that the money has been actually expended on the Works. This provision insures THAT EACH BOND REPRESENTS COMPLETED WORK.

PROSPECTS OF THE COMPANY.

Rochester and the villages of Henrietta, East Rush, and Honeoye Falls, through which the conduit pipe passes, are on limestone foundation. Consequently all wells are sunk in limestone and produce hard lime water. The water in the Genesee River, for the same reason, is hard and unfit for use. Rochester, therefore, with its 74,000 inhabitants, one of the most flourishing and thriving cities in this state, *is without water*, except the rain-water caught in cisterns, and a precarious supply of hard lime-water from the wells and Genesee. The latter is expensive to obtain, and is entirely unsuitable for domestic purposes. The city is wholly unprotected in the event of great fire, and the numerous factories, the Erie and New York Central Railroad repair-shops, are compelled now to incur *great expense* to supply their boilers with lime-water, which greatly injures them. It is safe to say that there is no city in the country where water is needed more, and where the citizens will so gladly take and pay for it, as Rochester. We were told by the proprietor of the largest hotel in Rochester that it cost him $7 per day to supply his hotel with water.

The estimated rental from 30 miles of pipe in the city is..... $150,000

This estimate was carefully made and certified to by several of the leading citizens, many of whom were city officials, as believing it to be correct, and we would be pleased to show it to parties desiring to purchase the bonds.

Interest on $800,000 bonds at 6 per cent., gold, say..... 60,000

Leaving for current expenses, dividends, and to extend the Works, per annum..... $130,000

THE FOLLOWING STATISTICS WILL FULLY DEMONSTRATE THE FINANCIAL RESOURCES OF THE COMPANY:

The number of dwellings in Rochester, as ascertained from the City Clerk's Assessment Roll, is 19,536; the estimated value of the same is the average assessment being not less than Forty Million Dollars. Assuming, with a very liberal discount, that two-thirds only of this number of dwellings will be immediate consumers, and taking the low average of $15 each per annum for the 7,000 houses supplied, we have from this source a revenue of..... $105,000

There are 50 Hotels in the city, and above 1,000 Manufactories, Mills, Tanneries, Saloons, etc.; all, without exception, anxious to make special contracts with the Company. The annual value of these contracts at the lowest estimate is..... $5,000

Corporation Contracts, County and State..... 25,000

Annual Rental from Railroads and Steam Engines..... 10,000

$190,000

That the above estimates are made on a low calculation may be seen by reference to the Annual Report of the City of Louisville, where a total of 3,039 premises supplied, and 28,000 consumers, returns a revenue of $85,000 (Report Louisville, 1867), or nearly $30 for every dwelling, being *twice* the average assumed for Rochester.

The water at the Distributing Reservoir is 104 feet above the canal at Rochester, and 134 feet above the

The Independent.

UNITED.

BY CHARLOTTE CORDNER.

One more little foot has ascended the stair,
To seek a new home in a story more fair,
Where the sunlight of love, with infinite glow,
Disperses the gloom which enwraps us below.

One morn at the landing she stood for awhile,
While over her face broke a radiant smile,
Which told of a nature all guileless within,
Unfettered by bonds which are wedded in sin;

Then, seeing the portal was slightly ajar,
She quickly slipped through, and soon was afar
On her way up the stairway to stories above,
Where a mother stood watching the child of her love.

Like a wing-weary bird that had just found its nest,
Flew the child to the shelter of that loving breast,
As if in that Eden no thought but of joy
Could ever again her young heart annoy.

And now they are wandering o'er silvery sands,
Where the rivers are golden; and over the lands
The winds sing in anthems, majestic and wild,
To charm and bewilder this mother and child.

There the mansions are made from the clouds of the air,
And form at their will by a short-spoken prayer;
There the flowers are transparent, like crystalline glass,
And naught can their beauty and perfume surpass;

While Cupids unarmed, save with dazzling light,
Which scintillates mirth and everything bright,
Come curiously near to inspect and make love
To mother and child in this Eden above.

Oh, when will the doorway for me open wide?
Oh, when will the bridegroom come claiming his bride?
World-weary and sad, too long I have been
O'erburdened with sorrow, encompassed by sin.

My work in the vineyard I've tried to do well;
But the wine gives no joy, and the magical spell
Of youth has gone by in my labors below,
Since my heart is in Heaven, where thy vintages grow.

Then come on the landing, and take home thy child,
For the world has grown cold, and the tempests are wild
While sweep o'er my soul in this story below,
Where natures like mine no harmonies know.

I see thy face smiling! the portals are wide!
And love fills my soul with an infinite tide
Of joy, bliss, and rapture as, encircled by thee,
My prison-walls fade and my spirit is free!

THE BIBLE AND DEMOCRACY.

BY REV. SAMUEL T. SPEAR, D.D.

It is an elementary doctrine in the very structure of our American democracy that all men are created equal, and endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; that "to secure these rights governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the *consent* of the governed; and that, whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the *right of the people* to alter or abolish it, and to institute new government, laying its foundations on *such principles* and organizing its powers in *such form* as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness." On the basis of these political-ethical theses our fathers, being the subjects of the British Government, proceeded to assert the *revolutionary* right. They did so by the law of force: they resisted the existing powers; and, when success had crowned their arms, they then established the political and civil system under which the country has lived ever since. So much is matter of history.

Now, whether these fathers, upon the assumption of their own principles, had an *adequate* reason for resorting to the right of revolution is a question that we do not here attempt to decide. Passing this point, we raise another question: CAN THERE EVER BE SUCH A REASON? Are "the powers that be"—namely, the existing civil rulers—so divinely appointed and so sacred in the possession and immunities of their office, so the ministers of God, that any resistance of their authority, and especially its total subversion by force, must be a violation of the divine law, as written in the Bible and given for the government of human conduct? If so, then this is the end of the matter in respect to all who accept the Bible as the inspired Word of God. Our fathers did resist the Lord's ministers; they did refuse to be "subject unto the higher powers"; they did fight the Parliament and the King of England, and fight the armies sent here to conquer them; they did fight the powers "ordained of God"; they did establish a government by first forcibly destroying the one in existence; and, if in all this they did wrong according to the authority of the Bible in respect to the sanctity and rights of "the powers that be," then so be it. We accept the conclusion if proved, just as we do any other conclusion upon adequate proof.

"Yes, they were certainly doing wrong." So said the King of England. So said the British Cabinet. So said the English Parliament. So said those who were known in this country as Tories during the Revolutionary War. So some writers virtually say even in modern times. But not so said John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, George Washington, or the members of the Continental Congress. The biblical proof sometimes cited as bearing upon this question lies mainly in that strong passage of Paul in his Epistle to the Romans, which, for the convenience of the reader, we here quote as follows:

"Let every soul be subject unto the higher powers. For there is no power but of God: the powers that be are ordained of God. Whosoever, therefore, resisteth the power resisteth the ordinance of God; and they that resist shall receive to themselves damnation. For rulers are not a terror to good works, but to the evil. Wilt thou then not be afraid of the power? do that which is good, and thou shalt have praise of the same. For he is the minister of God to thee for good. But if thou do that which is evil, be afraid; for he beareth not the sword in vain: for he is the minister of God, a revenger to execute wrath upon him that doeth evil. Wherefore ye must needs be subject, not only for wrath, but also for conscience sake. For this cause pay ye tribute also; for they are God's ministers, attending continually upon this very thing."

There you have it in plain words upon the authority of an inspired apostle, says the *jure divino* theorist in respect to all existing civil rulers. These rulers are the ministers of God. They are ordained of God. You are commanded to be subject unto them; and, if you resist them, you will resist God's ordinance. What you have to do is to obey for conscience sake as well as for fear. This is the will of God concerning you in your relation to these rulers. Away with all your atheistical notions about rulers considered as deriving their rights from the consent of the people, and away with everything else but subjection! Away with the idea of driving these rulers from power by force, since this will be resisting the ordinance of God! Away with this business of setting up a democracy in the name of the people! The rulers *de facto* are always the rulers *de jure divino*. Having the power in their hands, and a strong standing army to support it, they are, by this very circumstance, God's ministers. They have God's theology to teach and maintain, and God's commission to do so; and that too whether they have received any revelation or not, whether they be Christian, Pagan, or Mohammedan. Paul says: "The powers that be" (evidently meaning *all* the powers that be) "are ordained of God."

This construction of Paul's words, if it be the true one, is theologically and politically a very grave matter, especially when we turn to history, and consider the *manner* in which these ministers of God become invested with the civil power. Let us here quote a passage from Macaulay: "A nation of barbarians pours down on a rich and unwarlike empire, enslaves the people, portions out the land, and blends the institutions which it finds in the cities with those which it has brought from the woods. A handful of daring adventurers from a civilized nation wander to some savage country, and reduce the aboriginal race to bondage. A successful general turns his arms against the state which he serves. A society made brutal by oppression rises madly on its masters, sweeps away all old laws and usages, and, when its first paroxysm of rage is over, sinks down passively under any form of polity which may spring out of the chaos. A chief of a party, as at Florence, becomes imperceptibly a sovereign and the founder of a dynasty. A captain of mercenaries, as at Milan, seizes on a city, and by the sword makes himself its ruler. An elective senate, as at Venice, usurps permanent and hereditary power. It is in events such as these that governments have generally originated." Now, does Paul mean to say that rulers acquiring authority in these ways—by treachery, usurpation, blood, and murder—are, in distinction from all other men, specifically selected and designated by God to administer civil government, and that to resist them will always be resistance to the ordinance of God? Does he mean to say that "the powers that be" are *so* "ordained of God" that, no matter what "the powers" are, or what they do, the people have no rights as against their authority? Does he mean to say this of Pagan, Papal, and Mohammedan rulers, and all that class of rulers who have first seized empire by the sword, and then stained their history with cruelty and crime? Is this Paul's doctrine in respect to the existing civil magistracy, and does he lay it down as a universal law of thought? The supposition is too monstrous to be believed. It outrages common sense. And he who so quotes the language of the apostle or so reasons from it as virtually to imply this supposition brings great discredit upon the Word of God. There must be some fault in his exegesis.

It should be remembered that these words were addressed to Christians living in the city of Rome—few in number, constantly exposed to persecution, and by a necessity which they could not escape subject to the civil authority of a Pagan emperor. Many of them were Jewish converts, having a national hatred of the Roman authority; and all of them might perhaps so interpret their freedom in Christ as to suppose that they owed no obedience to the civil magistracy, especially an idolatrous one. It is quite possible that such an idea had gained some prevalence among them; and, if so, then it was exceedingly wise in Paul to correct the error. There can be no doubt as to the general duty of obedience to the laws of the land, considered as the enactments of the existing civil authority. This is involved in the very idea of a government, and this is what the apostle affirms. But, plainly, this duty is not so absolute that the obligation exists when the civil ruler transcends the lawful exercise of his authority. It may then be a duty *not* to obey him. So Peter judged when commanded not to preach the Gospel of Christ. The authority of the civil magistrate is limited to its *proper* sphere; and, although Paul does not here specify this qualification, other Scriptures imply it and common sense affirms it. Surely, the ruler, who is himself a man and, like all other men, liable to err, is not so God's minister that he can bind the conscience of the subject against the authority of God himself, or that he may not by an abuse of governmental power forfeit all right to its possession. It would be a gross perversion of the apostle's language to place such a construction upon it.

In what sense then are "the powers that be ordained of God"? Does he by a special act, as in the case of Moses, always designate the specific persons who are to rule, and in this sense make them his ministers? This, as everybody knows, is manifestly contrary to fact. To make Paul affirm this idea is to make him affirm what is not true. Has God so constituted this world that *civil* society, acting through the agency of a *government* in some form, is a necessity, and in this sense an arrangement or appointment of the great Author of Nature? Such an "ordinance of God" is undoubtedly a fact; and out of this arrangement arises the further fact that government, considered as a means indispensable to the very existence of civil society, is "ordained of God," and also that such government is by a divine constitution of things invested with authority when acting within its proper sphere. The very necessity of the case makes these ideas applicable to *any* government during the period of its actual existence, no matter in what way it may have been originally established. The fact that it *is* makes it for the time being "the ordinance of God," and creates the general obligation of obedience to its lawful requirements.

Now, according to this construction, which fully meets all the demands of Paul's language, and, moreover, has the merit of being in accordance with facts, there is no conflict between the apostle's words and the elementary principle of American democracy. It is the will of God that men should live under human governments, and that these governments should have authority to make and execute laws. Nature proves this and the Bible affirms it. But *what* governments is it God's will that men should live under, and conducted by *what* persons? To this question Paul gives no answer, and the Bible gives none. This is a point that settles itself by human action, under the general providence of God, without miracles, without inspiration, and without any direct divine selection of the civil ruler. God leaves men to work out this problem under forces that are human. The American people did work it out by assuming that the right of government *over* them was a gift of God *to* them as a civil community, and not to the king of England; and hence that it was *their* right not only to determine the form and objects of the government under which they would live, but also to choose the rulers, carefully defining their powers, who should be God's ministers to them. A democratic constitution of government is then "the ordinance of God" through the action of the people creating it; and the civil ruler is the minister of God through the choice of the people electing him to office and bestowing upon him his powers. Both the government in its principles and the ruler in his official powers are of God because they are of the people. We can think of no better way to secure "the ordinance of God" than to have the people establish it for themselves. This is good democracy and good theology at the same time. All the considerations, founded on conscience and penalty, which Paul urges for obedience to the civil magistrate apply with great force to those who are subject to the democratic ruler.

What then is this "ordinance of God" which the people did create? Did they establish a *Christian* "ordinance" for the administration of the Christian religion? They did not. Did they establish an *atheistical* "ordinance"—denying the being, attributes, and claims of God? They certainly did not. What they established is a *republican* "ordinance of God"—excluding from it, considered as a governmental structure, all power of legal action on the subject of religion, and committing to it jurisdiction over things *temporal*, and not things *spiritual*. Any one that will spend half an hour in reading the Constitution of the United States will see that this is a true statement of facts.

Horrible Atheism! Who can bear the monstrous irreligion of a civil government that does not incorporate a theological creed into its organic structure! What it does *not* affirm it, of course, denies. A civil government that does not affirm the being of God denies his being. Unless it be a *theological* government, as well as a civil one for temporal purposes, it denies theology. All that it does *not* say it denies. Silence is hostility. *Not* to assert some given doctrine of God is to deny *all* doctrine in respect to God. Such is the very lucid reasoning of not a few who take the ground that unless the state positively has a system of theology to enunciate and teach then it must be positively atheistical and hostile to religion. These persons do not reason in this way about bank corporations, or railway companies, or numerous other organizations that exist for temporal purposes. They have no right to reason in this way in respect to civil government until they first show that *religion*, as a thing to be defined, taught, and maintained by government, *as such*, constitutes one of its proper *ends*. This proposition we deny. We think that the fathers were just right in not putting the prevalent religious opinions of the people into the civil constitution of the land. This is not the place for them, whether they be true or false. They could not be put there without at once clothing these opinions with civil authority; and the moment this is done we have a state religion that may be tolerant or intolerant according to the accidental circumstances of the times. The fathers meant to avoid this, and they did so; and they did a very wise thing, as the most abundant experience shows. Paul, in the passage we have quoted, does not command the government to be a theological government. There is not a word in the passage that makes theology, whether true or false, one of the legal functions of government. To affirm or imply this, and then base the interpretation upon the affirmation or implication, as almost all *jure divino* theorists do, is to beg the whole question in the very outset.

But ought not the civil ruler, as a *man*, considered in his relations to God, to have a theology for the government of his *own* conduct; and ought he not to rule conscientiously in the pious fear of God? Most certainly. Who denies this? Ought not the people also to have a theology for the government of their conduct as individuals in their relations to God and to each other, and also to the civil ruler? Most certainly. Who denies this? Neither of these points touches the question. The real question is this: *Shall the civil ruler legally and authoritatively give his theology to the people over whom he rules?* Shall he, being an absolute monarch, make his theological conscience the *civil* law of his realm, binding all his subjects thereby? We say, *No!* a thousand times, NO! He has no right to do it, and he cannot do it, without at once interfering with the religious liberty of his subjects. He is not God's minister for any such purpose. It is enough for him to have a conscience *for himself* toward God, without attempting also to have a conscience for other people. If he chooses to *preach* and *reason* with his subjects, we have no objection, especially if he be a Christian prince; but we do object to his giving one particle of *civil* power to his religious conscience as an authoritative mandate or rule binding upon others. Here we hold that he has absolutely no power, except by usurpation; and we take the same ground in respect to the democratic ruler, who may be assumed to represent not only his *own* theological conscience, but also that of a majority of the people. We want no state theology, either upon the authority of an emperor or upon that of a popular majority. If compelled to choose between these authorities, we should prefer the imperial one, as being the more certain in its character and the more likely to be permanent in time. Granting the primary premise involved, then we should regard Popery as altogether the best system. It is just the system for state theologies. Let us have a Pope, and just one Pope at a time. Let us vote that he is *infallible*, or let him declare himself to be so; and then let this Pope do the religious thinking for all the people. This is much better and simpler than to have a democratic Pope, whose term of service is limited, and who may not be reelected to his Papal chair.

A theology having its objective basis in the being, attributes, and claims of God, and thoroughly cherished in the hearts alike of rulers and subjects, is very important, especially in a democratic government, that rests so largely upon public virtue. Granted. Who denies this? But it does not thence follow that this theology should be a state theology—first defined by the government, and then transmitted to the people through the legal authority of that government. The absolute or relative importance of a given thing does not necessarily presume that *every* organization among men is the proper one to secure that thing. It is important that the Gospel should be preached to the heathen; but this does not prove that civil government, as such, should add to its functions the work of Christian missions, and tax the people to pay the expenses of this work. Government is an agency not only not created for this purpose, but not well fitted to the end. So it is important that a sound theology should exist in the hearts of the people, and equally in the hearts of those who make and execute law; yet this proves nothing as to the *best* method of securing this result. It may be that the very best way to have such a theology is for the state, *as such*, to let the subject alone. Civil government is a very good thing for its appropriate purposes; but it is not equally good for *all* purposes. Experience shows that it is not apt to be a good theologian, either in the contents of its creed or in the methods of giving effect to it. Here it is more likely to be wrong than right, more likely to persecute than to preach the truth; and, hence, the better way, for the good of the community and the glory of God, is for civil government to confine itself to its normal functions and not undertake to do everything. In attempting to make itself the machinery of spiritual and temporal things at the same time, it will certainly have too many irons in the fire. Let us then grant, as we most cheerfully do, the great importance of a right theology in the community; and still we do not see that the civil government of the country is the proper agency to gain this end. History shows that just the reverse is the fact. We are hence consulting the highest glory of God and the greatest good of the people in advising the Lord's *civil* minister to attend to things temporal, and leave things spiritual to voluntary and individual agency, without any legal prescription to regulate its movements. For the former, and not the latter, purpose is he God's minister. This is the truth in the case; and no mere paroxysms of frothing *piosity*, substituted for argument, can ever make it untrue. Those honest men who think that the world will come to an end unless they can *theologize* our American democracy, not in the hearts of the people, but in the organic law of the land, and who, moreover, are laboring under the illusion that all who dissent from their view must be very recreant to the truth, if not in actual fellowship with the Devil, will perhaps live to see their mistake. If they do not, others will.

MAY FLOWERS.

All things that come to us with thee, sweet May, we love:
The bluebird on the topmost bough, the bluer sky above;
The hazy cloud that gently move beneath the warming sun;
The mellow air and stirring sounds that tell of life begun;
The grass that shows a deeper green as day succeeds the day;
The insects' hum, the bird's gay song, the children at their play;
The arbutus hiding in the wood, unconscious of its power,
'Till loving hands seek out and find the fragrant trailing flower;
The blossom, with its promise true of fruit in rich supply;
The breezes, laden with their wealth of perfume, sweeping by!
No gift of thine, oh, bounteous May, could we well do without;
And still another, bringing joy, I fain would sing about.
A life begun beneath the heart, unfolding every hour,
A sweeter boon may be to us, our precious human flower.
May He who crowns these May-day gifts with life and health and rest
Inspire to perfect blossoming the bud upon thy breast.

H. K. P.

THEOLOGY IN PAINT.

BY JAMES LEONARD CORNING.

I believe it was King James of England who said that if he could write the songs of a people he did not care who made their laws. On a somewhat similar principle, might not one say that if he could paint the theology of a church it would not matter much who made its creeds? It is a significant fact in the orderings of Divine Providence that the greatest painter of the Roman Catholic faith and the greatest preacher of Protestantism were both born in the same year. If Protestant theology could be painted, and Martin Luther, besides being himself, had been likewise a Raphael, who can say that the Council of Trent would have shown such a vigorous longevity in the nineteenth century? But in a general way I think it may be fairly said that a theology which can be painted cannot be preached; and, conversely, that a theology which can be preached cannot be painted. And so evermore Rome, if it hold its own, must, in some wise, paint; and Protestantism, in order to make headway, has as the main, I will not say the only, thing to preach.

It was a part of my sanitary prescription, in quitting America and coming over the sea, to say a long farewell to quarrelling theologies of all sorts. But one shall snuff the smoke of this old battle if he go to Nova Zembla; yea, if there be two men in the moon, and one could be transported thither, it is highly probable that he would find there the sparks and clatter of clashing creeds.

The Dresden Gallery is in great part a vast repository of painted theologies. I cannot tell you how many catechisms are here hung on the walls as records of religious faiths, both dead and living. It is pleasant to walk through all the cabinets, and observe on what terms of mutual friendliness these various symbols of religion live together. Here, for once, all the churches are at peace—"the lion and the lamb lie down together." At one end of the gallery Raphael paints for Rome; at the other end Cranach daubs for Protestantism; while in the middle Rubens, Jordaens, and Rembrandt revive the old mythologies of Homer and Virgil, and sing (in paint) of Jove and Venus, of drunken Bacchus and mischievous Cupid; and gods and goddesses, big and little, good and bad, defile in grotesque procession through the halls. A heterogeneous company, surely, and the dead paint is the sole condition of peace. But these catechisms into flesh and blood, and the stake and thumb-screw would probably revive their old functions.

Take this, if you please, as an inflexible law concerning the relation of religion to the imitative arts—that exactly in proportion as faith descends from spirituality to materialism will it develop a disposition and a faculty to symbolize itself by sensuous instrumentalities. Had the mythologies which Homer sang possessed one artist like Raphael, they could have distanced Rome in the symbolism of paint. And, for a like reason, Rome has done most of the painting in the history of Christian art; and the mythology of Christianity belongs to Rome by a natural right, which Protestantism is very foolish to dispute. If Protestantism likes myths and legends, then why in the name of reason did it protest? But I wander from my purpose in the present writing, which is to give you some fragmentary account of some few striking attempts at putting theology into paint, which have particularly attracted my attention in the Dresden Gallery.

Art never took in hand a more perplexing problem than that of representing the Supreme Being in color. We may believe such a thing never would have been attempted had not the effrontery of religious faith been proportionate to its impotence. The old conception of God being that of a being simply to be revered, probably a more fitting symbol could not be invented than the one which we find to have been almost universal in ancient religious art. The aged man, hoary and wrinkled, often bowed with decrepitude, is seen everywhere in the collections of old religious pictures. This personage frequently attracts our attention in the Dresden Gallery. In point of artistic execution the figure is almost always commonplace. The old painters seemed to be conscious of the solemn mockery, and slurred over it as expeditiously as possible and with no appearance of heart in the business. While the attempts to paint the Divine Father which we find in this collection are too numerous to be specified, I have observed but two instances where the dogma of the Trinity is committed to the mercy of pallet and brush. Both are pictures of small size, and would not attract attention in so great a multitude if one were not, as I was, on an exploring expedition in search of theological curiosities.

In one of the side cabinets, not far from the Raphael Room, hangs a little piece by Turchi. It is No. 334 on the catalogue. God the Father, as an old man, is holding the dead Christ in his lap. Above, in an illuminated nimbus, hovers the Holy Ghost in the form of a dove with surrounding cherubs.

A still more striking specimen is found in an old altar-piece by Lucas Cranach—No. 1743 of the catalogue. God the Father, clad in royal robes, with a crown on his head, a venerable man. Against him, and half supported by his right arm, leans the cross, with the dead Christ hanging on it. In his left hand he holds the globe, on which sits the dove as the representative of the third Person of the Trinity. I need not say that, if the dogma attempted to be set forth in these pictures were dependent upon their conception or their execution, it would have gone to the wall long ago. But neither the fact nor the mode of the Divine existence have much affinity with symbolism of any sort; and hence the egregious failures in this whole department of sacred art.

In Mariolatry (if it is fair to call it by that name) we find an element introduced into religious faith which was most alluring to art. Perhaps this form of faith was born and begotten of chivalry and the maternal instinct together. There is certainly an affinity between the old chivalry and the worship of the Virgin; and there is certainly a yearning in humanity for a motherly function in Deity which will have vent in one way or another. But no matter for the philosophy; here are the Madonnas, and they are such a multitude that I have not had the courage to attempt their exact enumeration. I need not tell you that genius in the behoof of faith has here risen to its loftiest hight.

Any man who chooses may put the Catholic dogma of the Virgin in the category of unpardonable iniquities. If it is such, it is one of those blessed iniquities to which Providence has granted a most wonderful longevity, and in the propagation of which genius has achieved some of its sublimest triumphs. At all events, if men would paint theology with the sternness and decrepitude of aged manhood, I am glad the picture has been mollified by the beauty and sweetness of woman.

To pass to another aspect. Almost without exception, the old artists confess the feebleness of their faith in their methods of linking the material with the spiritual world.

I have noticed this particularly in the attempts to tell the story of Mary's translation to Heaven upon canvas. In Baroccio's picture of the Ascension of Mary (No. 86 of the catalogue) we see the little angels who convoy her to the upper realms fairly tugging to hold her up in the air. Carracci has the same subject, with a like feature; and Bassano has the departing saint located on a hillside, as nearly as I could make out from the faded colors, and the cherubs are not only beside but underneath her—*seemingly* to check her descent in case gravitation should assert its suspended supremacy. These pious old limners had to confess in their best work what stubborn materialists they were. I will not say that they did not believe in spirit; but there is no doubt that they believed in matter, and I suspect that a heaven which could not be done in oil or water colors was not much of a reality with them.

I suppose Tintoretto's picture of the Fall of the Apostate Angels (No. 200 of the catalogue) may be called in some sort a theological deliverance. In the foreground we see an angel with a long trident pushing down his apostate companions to the abysses of woe. Other angels float beside him, looking and gesturing anger and rebuke. God the Father above on one side, as an old man, with arms extended, and evidently uttering his malediction. On the other side we see the Virgin, with the child Jesus, calmly surveying the scene. Perhaps the artist intended to represent the infant Christ as pleading with the Father for the banished ones. The child is looking earnestly toward the Father, and seems in the act of speaking. Streams of burning light shoot down upon the outcasts while they hasten to their doom in the invisible realms beneath. This is paint which makes the blood curdle. Tintoretto should have been painter for Jonathan Edwards; only that the great divine of Northampton made the saints not calmly to behold, but triumphantly to rejoice over, the expulsion of souls from the realms of hope and blessedness.

Only one artist of the Dresden Gallery, that I am aware of, takes a step beyond Tintoretto, and leads us actually within the prison-house of lost souls. This is Pieter Breughel, popularly called in his own day "Hell-Breughel," on account of his liking for subjects of this character. The picture (No. 724 of the catalogue) is of small size, and hangs in one of the side cabinets, not far distant from the room of Holbein's Madonna. It is a very difficult task to describe this piece, so many things are huddled together in such a small compass. The scene is laid in a narrow defile between two rocky and precipitous hills. All sorts of ugly animals—as bats, toads, and lizards—are disporting themselves in every variety of ghastly grimace and revolting attitude. In the center stands a female form, half-clad with drapery of red and blue; and near her a peacock in full feather. This I take to be an attempted incarnation of the infernal sentiment of vanity. Two ghastly human forms, emaciated and with tangled hair, grin and gnash their teeth at her; while a throng of horrid and ill-shapen creatures, half-human half-beastly, are dancing near by. Fleshless bones and dead bodies are scattered about. Here and there one seems looking for a way of escape; but there is none. A rocky, precipitous path leads up a mountain; but it is enveloped in flames. A liquid bay sets up between impassable palisades; but this too is blockaded by a wall of fire. In the burning gulf human forms are just visible, and in the smoky and lurid air demons are flying in all directions. The evident object of the artist is not to represent the arbitrary infliction of misery; but the domination of evil passions, with no accessible remedy. He has done his best within the space of a few inches to crowd together all the dismal imagery of Scripture, besides the most revolting specimens of natural history, for the purpose of setting forth the possibilities of a depraved moral nature.

Thus much as fragmentary specimens of the theology of the Dresden Gallery.

Dresden, Saxony, April, 1870.

Book Table.

MR. MULFORD'S TREATISE ON POLITICS.*

The publication of this very important work has been anticipated by us with unusual interest. Its author, who has hitherto been unknown to the public, has been well known to ourselves for many years, as a retired scholar and philosophical thinker, from whom, some day, great things were to be expected. It is much to the praise of Mr. Mulford that in an age when most writers fritter themselves away in scrap-work, and make haste to pluck what Quintilian calls "the indiscreet honor of publication"—printing books in a hurry, only to repent of them at leisure—he has had the self-command to bury himself in the serene obscurity of a studious solitude, and think out something to the very end, and then give it to the world in so worthy a form that the world will not consent either to overlook or to forget it. The work now submitted to us has not been done by the job, nor is it a motley patch-work of incoherent miscellanies. It is—that rarest thing, nowadays—the ripe fruitage of many years of deep, earnest, patient, silent thinking, reading, and writing. The book is an honor to American scholarship, to American philosophy, and to American civilization. That we have among us a few men living and working as Mr. Mulford is doing may rescue us from the stinging charge of being given over to dollar-hunting, penny-a-lining, and the fashion-plates.

We propose, in a future article, to give an analysis of the great argument of which this book is compactly woven together. Our present intention, however, is to estimate, if possible, the significance of the book as a contribution to the literature and philosophy of politics, especially of American politics.

For ourselves, we should define this book as an effort to express the logic of Americanism, considered as the latest and noblest evolution of political life in the world. The full title which the author has given to it is an explanatory one, and is meant to proclaim tersely the drift of the volume which it heralds: "The Nation: The Foundations of Civil Order and Political Life in the United States." Mr. Mulford has sought to interpret to Americans first, and to all others afterward, the solemn and spacious meaning of the word—America. Ever since the early years of the 17th century successive generations of "political animals," as Aristotle calls men, have been working out, upon this continent, a certain vast political plan, each being but imperfectly conscious of the whole plan, yet all moved onward and guided by it as a common inspiration. This book endeavors to help the present and future generations to grasp more clearly and to hold more religiously the great historical intention toward which we are moving.

Nothing else, it appears to us, could be more opportune than this work. We are just closing the most tremendous epoch in American life. We are about to set forth upon a new stage in struggle and progress. At this moment, what could be more timely than for some earnest and profound thinker to state to us scientifically the exact advance we have gained, and the direction and method of the journey before us; or, as Mr. Mulford himself expresses it, "to give expression to the thought of the people in the late war, and that conception of the nation which they who were so worthy held worth living and dying for." Our soldiers and statesmen—that is, the whole American people—have just been making history. Mr. Mulford now steps forward and crystallizes that history into philosophy. Thus the past is made to sweep forward into the future as an illumination and a benignant force.

This, in general, seems to us to be the significance of the book now open before us. But, to describe more particularly some of its leading characteristics, we should say, in the first place, that here the student of politics (which ought to mean every citizen) may find a complete, systematic, deliberate, and symmetrical statement of political radicalism, interpreted by the latest phases of philosophy and history. After the style of naming books in the sixteenth century, this one might go as "A Shorter Catechism for Radicals." But this term we now use in no narrow and sectarian sense. Mr. Mulford's book contains a system of politics wherein is represented the divine right of every personality to be itself, and wherein the nation is portrayed not as a mere economic corporation, or an organ of despotism, whether individual or plural; but as itself a moral personality. The book is radical in claiming that all rights are natural rights; and in founding the doctrine of property, of suffrage, and so forth, not on things, but on persons. Moreover, like all true radicalism, it is conservative; for under its guidance society would repose securely and forever upon the *roots* of reason and justice.

It should now be added that, while this book is a statement of the philosophy of Americanism, it is not of Americanism in any provincial sense. Mr. Mulford is not a politician of provincial culture. His book shows that he has gone to school to Plato and Aristotle, to Grotius and Hobbes and Milton, to Hegel, Bluntschli, and Maurice; that he has omitted to study with none of the great publicists of the world, ancient or modern. And of all his political learning he is the master, and is not himself mastered by it. He moves among political systems with the easy step of an old acquaintance, and with the independence of an original thinker.

As to the literary style of this work, we see not how it can be other than attractive to all whose minds have not been hopelessly dissipated by frivolous reading. Mr. Mulford's style is calm, clear, and impressive—moving forward on its own feet and not on stilts; and, while constantly felicitous, it occasionally rises into a grandeur and chastened fervor that makes it truly eloquent. Though conscious how inadequate a single marble slab is to give any idea of the edifice from which it is torn, we cannot forbear to submit, as a specimen of Mr. Mulford's style, this brief characterization of the two noblest persons in modern society—the Puritan and the Quaker:

"The historical forces, with which no others may be compared, in their influence upon the people, have been the Puritan and the Quaker. The strength of the one was in the confession of an invisible presence, a righteous and eternal Will, which would establish righteousness on the earth; and thence arose the conviction of a direct personal responsibility, which could be tempted by no external splendor, and could not be evaded or transferred. The strength of the other was the witness in the human spirit to an eternal Word—an inner voice which spoke to each alone while yet it spoke to every man—a light which each was to follow, which yet was the light of the world; and all other voices were silent before this, and the solitary path whither it led was more sacred than the worn ways of cathedral aisles."

With the mechanical outfit of this book we have one serious fault to find—a fault, too, which we are amazed to see in the book of a man who knows how to use books. Strange to say, this treatise of over four hundred pages has no index! A book which remains without an index deserves to be put into Charles Lamb's category of books which are "no books." In the name of the great craft of literature, we implore Mr. Mulford to have an index ready for the second edition; which, if he omits to do, we shall vicariously haunt him with the indignant ghosts of Lord Campbell and Disraeli the elder.

—Mr. John Edgar Johnson's title—*The Monks before Christ* (A. Williams & Co.)—is rather attractive; but we cannot say as much for his book. He writes as one who had rather scant material, and had need to elaborate it to make even one small volume; as one who had especially studied the subject for the purpose of book-making, not as one who is thoroughly at home in it. The first quarter of the book is devoted to the republication of an essay from *The Universalist* on the spirit of monarchism, an article which has only a distant connection with his subject; and the chapter which follows, on the origin and spread of ancient civilizations, appears as little cognate to his theme. Mr. Johnson partially promises a second volume on monarchism in general. If he will take our advice, he will throw away the first fifty pages of this little treatise, and embody the facts concerning Hindoo, Grecian, and Jewish monks, which are unnecessarily spread over the remaining hundred pages, in a single introductory chapter to his more comprehensive book. A good, succinct, and readable history of monarchism would be a valuable addition to religious historical literature.

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Farm and Garden.

A CANDID VIEW OF THE SOUTHERN STATES

AS A FIELD FOR EMIGRATION.

The Southern States, so long a field of war and bloodshed, have since the close of the Rebellion been warmly praised as a field for emigration, and highly descriptive accounts have at times appeared respecting the natural fertility of the lands and opportunities of amassing great wealth in the cultivation of southern products. As yet the people of the North have not found so candid and unbiased reports of these sections as could be desired. Most of those who have written have had special interests in some of the Southern States, and we could hardly expect to hear the darker sides of the picture.

At a recent meeting of the Farmers' Club, in this city, Mr. J. B. Lyman, Agricultural Editor of *The Tribune*, who has been travelling for some weeks in the South, presented a highly-interesting statement of his tour, and made a most truthful comparison between the advantages of the South and those of the West as a field for Northern emigration. We invite attention to his remarks, as being doubtless very important for many who are looking Southward for their future homes.

Passing through Virginia, he lingered a week in the Piedmont counties and in the highlands of North Carolina; went thence to the Valley of East Tennessee, down it to Chattanooga, passed a few hours at Corinth, arrived at New Orleans by way of Mobile; ran up into Mississippi for a day, and returned to New York by way of Cuba. Without attempting to hold the audience to the details of what was seen and heard, Mr. Lyman presented certain conclusions as follows:

Has the time come when the full tide of migration, now setting so strongly to the West, should be diverted to the states recently at war? In a general way, I answer, That on an average five years' industry will be more likely to give a man a better and more valuable farm at the West than at the South. The average of Western land is much better than the average of Southern land; and a quarter-section in Kansas or Colorado is much more likely to double in value than a cotton-farm of 160 acres. While this is true, there are chances and openings and specialties at the South which promise better than the average grass and grain farm of the prairies. I will mention a few of these. 1. From five to fifteen dollars an acre will give title to a tract of good red clay upland in the Piedmont counties of Virginia and North Carolina. This belt, extending sixty miles eastward from the peaks of the Blue Ridge, was made for a splendid farming country. If the labor system had been just and the farm practices good, these lands would have been equal in productiveness and in value to the best grain farms of Eastern Pennsylvania and Western New York. If you would know how not to do, go and see how these landowners have done. They illustrate every wrong way and every mistaken usage in agriculture. They have taken everything off, and given nothing back; they have borrowed, but never paid; they have exhausted the flat lands, and allowed the washes to deepen into gullies on the slopes; they have given over to sedge grass what should have been blooming in clover; and little trees are growing where should be orchards of apple and pear and plum and peach. But do not call the red lands of the South exhausted. Scratching a surface with a little plough, pulled by a weak horse or a stiff and stony mule, will cause three inches of the surface to grow poor and to wash away. That is all. Lime and clover seed and ten-inch ploughing, with circle ditches to stop the washing, and the bushes cut close and thrown into the gullies, will raise all these lands to a producing power of twenty-five bushels wheat and fifty of shelled corn, with proper management, five years time will do it; and then an acre of it will be as well worth $60 as any prairie farm. 2. In the mountains of the South are millions of acres now well adapted to grass. But they are, as a rule, remote and wild and steep. The land, however, is the purest, the most odorous and balmy on the continent; and many who will in a few years die of throat and lung affections in the North would come to a green old age in those sunny mountain slopes and genial plains. Those who for sanitary reasons remove thither will find most profit from wool, in honey, and dried and canned peaches, in winter apples, in manufactures which call for ash, locust, and black walnut timber, and in extracting tanners' ooze from the bark. 3. The cotton lands of the South regard as the least attractive to Northern settlers, especially farmers with a few hundred or a few thousand dollars. The freed negroes have the year past made 3,000,000 bales. The prospect is that 3,500,000 will be made in 1870. If so, much of it will sell for more than twenty cents, some for less than fifteen cents, a pound. The true interest of the cotton belt is not in growing more, but less cotton, and more food. Besides, cotton culture is a monotonous and dreary round of treading all toil from January to January again; and while man had better be sowing wheat, or raising hay, or milking cows, or hewing wood this. Work of that sort has not been found to choke out the intellect and dwarf the man. But to toil side by side with the negro, under that scorching sun, on the banks of those muddy streams, exchanging the plow-handles for the cotton-bag, and the cotton bag for the plow again, I do not recommend to any man who can pre-empt a quarter section homestead or see the sun from his own door sink behind the golden-ribbed hills of Colorado. The tropical parts of the South I regard as most inviting to all who, from fancy or declining health, prefer a climate without frosts. I hear of a pineapple farm in Florida, one acre in extent, that has yielded its owner $5,000 this year. In Louisiana a settler can have from forty acres of land in figs, in oranges, in broom corn, in sugar cane, and yams, as large profit, with less exhaustion and varied labor, than would be necessary in farming any one hundred acres in the North. In the southern part of Florida one can go beyond the line of frost and be sure of tropical crops that never fail. If I were willing to forego the invigoration of cold winds and the tonics of ice and snow, I would go well to the southward, and give up apples and pork, eggs all summer, and forego sleighing to pick oranges from the trees all winter.

In conclusion, then, I recommend to those who are willing or compelled to give up the dash and thrift of a bracing climate for that which is balmy and winters that are short, to seek the highlands of the South, to go over the Western North Carolina road to East Tennessee and Northern Georgia. There is a belt 200 miles wide and 400 long, where the highlands are held at $50 and the steepest at those, and where there are no diseases but such as are imported, or inherited, or bred by carelessness and low living. Those who will there own live and work where the mercury rests between 70 degrees and 80 degrees for nine-tenths of the year can find in the far South many ways of making money easy and sure. Those who think the steep of American industry have been during the past decade all safe and safe advances—who admire Grant, Wilson, Bull of Butler, respect the memory of Lincoln, and look upon Lincoln as a great martyr in a great cause, and who wish to be bold and free in avowing such views—will find a pleasant home among the Southern men. They will sell him land at moderate prices. But he should go with others from the North, enough to make a hamlet or a village, so he can be sure of a school-house, with a schoolmarm in it; a church, with regular services; roads over which a buggy can trot; bridges in place of fords; and painted cottages in room of log-huts. While I have said thus candidly the present state of Southern feeling, I will say that the tendency is in the right direction. The evils are fading and the good prospering. Those who ask the Yankees must admit that he can care for their weal than the Southron. We are ready to admit that, as from the same the conqueror, with well-shaped tools, as from the North must come the solid settler, who, with plow well moulded, with grass-seed and short-horns, with lathe and forge, and boiler and tank, and vat and wood saw, shall truly and permanently restore the South. I will say, also, that restoration for times that are gone, and sadness that are dead, is mainly displayed by those who slept on feather-beds through war. I found no men more peaceful, or more civil, or glad to see Northern settlers than the men who stood up four years in a square fight for a separate government. By the time the narrow head-boards are rotted away, and the earthworks have melted to low grassy ridges, the bitterness will have died out; the companies that own the roads and run the boats will be made up of capitalists from both sections; our clover will grow there, our practices will be adopted, our seed-grain sought for. Whatever defects the Southerner may have, he is not uncandid; and he will be more and more rejoiced to see his Carolinas shining like the Empire State, and his Virginia coming up by an infusion of Northern thrift and skill, from the ashes in which she sits, to her old position of leadership. The South thinks she needs Northern money for cotton mills and iron forges. That may be; but what she most needs, and in her heart must welcome, is the progressive Northern farmer—the man who leaves his surface every year better than he found it; who borrows from the earth, but never robs her; who plants for his heirs, and earns money before he spends it; who honors labor six days in the week, and on the seventh honors God.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

FERTILIZERS FOR STRAWBERRIES.

It is sometimes well to use a little fertilizing solution to stimulate laggard plants into activity. We have always found solid manures—like ashes, bone-meal, and superphosphates—most conducive to the health and productiveness of the plants; but they need hurrying sometimes.

Potash water has a very vivifying effect, and not only stimulates a great development of leaves, but produces an immense quantity of runners. Care must be used not to have too strong a solution—a pound of potash to a barrel of water being amply sufficient. Apply twice a week, just before evening.

Sulphate of Ammonia is of special excellence, being cheap, quick, and very effective. The same proportion as above, or less, can be used in watering; but less is better than more. If used too liberally, or in too strong solutions, it has the same effect as guano-water—namely, to burn up the fruit and vine at once. A friend who experimented with it upon his lawn last year applied it too strong, and the grass was burned up; but this year, wherever applied, the grass has sprung up earlier, more luxuriant, and of a deeper green than any other portion of the place, making a very effective contrast in favor of the use of the fertilizer. If well diluted with water, it may be used with safety and produce immediate effects of an agreeable nature.

A Lancaster correspondent of *The Small Fruit Recorder* gives the result of an experiment which he also made:

"I procured a half-hogshead, filled it with rain-water, and put into it one-quarter pound of *ammonia* and one-quarter pound of common *nitre*. When the strawberry-plants were blossoming out, I gave them a sprinkling of the solution at evening, twice a week, until the fruit was nearly full size. The result was nearly double the amount of fruit on those which the liquid was applied to than was obtained from vines right alongside where none of the liquid was applied."

We met lately with a recipe used by an English gardener for the preparation of an invigorating fluid, as follows: Take four ounces sulphate of ammonia, two ounces nitrate potash, one ounce white sugar, and one pint hot water, of which, when all dissolved, add one tablespoonful to one gallon of water, and water your plants freely. Keep the bottle tightly corked, as its strength will evaporate; and use twice a week for plants that you desire should make a rapid growth. This is highly recommended, and is said to prove as beneficial as guano, without its disagreeable odor.

CORN FODDER.

We would recommend farmers at this time to sow an extra acre or two in *sweet corn*, to cut for their cows in late summer and early autumn. Experiments have been made by practical farmers with the effect of different articles of food upon the quantity of milk produced by the cow, and have found that, while rye was fed, only 32 lbs. of butter per week were made from a small herd. When this was changed to oats, the quantity increased to 35 lbs.; when oats and clover mixed were fed, there was an increase to 50 lbs.; but when *corn* was fed the quantity rose to 56, and continued for 2 months, ranging between 57 and 62 lbs. per week during the entire time. It is certainly easier to raise an acre of corn-fodder than any other grass that can be sown. And the avidity with which all cattle seize it and chew it up, even to the smallest pieces, proves that it is one of the easiest ways of keeping them in good condition and doubling their flow of milk—or, in other words, increasing the proprietor's income.

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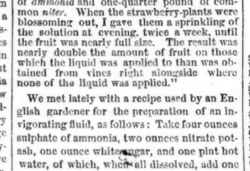

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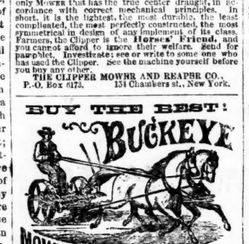


STYLES, SIZES & PRICES TO SUIT ALL FARMERS
Descriptive Circulars Forwarded by Mail

VINEGAR. HOW MADE FROM CIDER, WINE, MOLASSES, OR SORGHUM, in ten hours, without using drugs.
For circulars, address F. I. SAGE, Vinegar Maker, Cromwell, Conn.

BELLS.

BELLS.
THE MENEELY BELL FOUNDRY,
Established in 1826, at WEST TROY, N. Y.,
(opposite to and regarded as a suburb of Troy) made the enviable reputation of *Troy Bells*, and its well-known production of
CHURCH, ACADEMY, CHIME, and other BELLS still stands, as it has for twenty-five years past, unequaled either in extent or excellence. Our Bells are made solely of pure copper and tin, are fully warranted, and are mounted with our Patent Rotary Yoke and other improved fixtures. Catalogues sent free.
Address, as TROY OR WEST TROY, N. Y.,
E. A. & G. E. MENEELY.

TROY BELLS.
Old Established Troy Bell Foundry.
TROY, N. Y.—A large assortment of Church, Academy, Fire Alarm, and other Bells, constantly on hand and made to order. Made of genuine Bell Metal (Copper and Tin). Hung with Rotary Mountings, the best and most durable ever used. WARRANTED SATISFACTORY.
Large Illustrated Catalogue sent free upon application to
JONES & CO., TROY, N. Y.

BELLS for CHURCHES, ACADEMIES, FIRE ALARMS, FACTORIES, etc., of PURE BELL METAL, Copper and Tin, fitted with Improved Hangings, at Lowest Cash Prices.
Also, AMALGAM BELLS, at 20 cts. per pound.
Business established 15 years. Catalogue sent free.
S. S. DAVIS, 55 Dey St., N. Y.

INSURANCE.

"PARTICIPATION INSURANCE."
The only system of insurance under which a company's ability to pay its losses KEEPS FULL PACE with its increasing business and consequent increasing liability to incur loss, without imposing any liability whatever upon the holders of its Policies.

CONTINENTAL
INSURANCE COMPANY,
102 Broadway, New York.
STATEMENT OF JANUARY 1 1870.

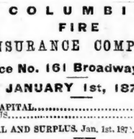
CASH CAPITAL	$500,000 00
SURPLUS	1,839,122 50
CASH ASSETS	$2,339,122 50

Insures against loss and damage by fire on all kinds of buildings, merchandise, household furniture, farm property, including stock, RENTS, LEASES, and all other insurable property, *at reasonable rates of Premium*, on the PARTICIPATING PLAN, dividing three-fourths of the profits to its customers in scrip bearing interest at six per cent. per annum, redeemable in cash in the order of its issue, as rapidly as the accumulation represented by the escrip exceeds the sum of $500,000.
The scrip issues of this Company for 1857, '58, '59, '60, '61, '62 and '63 are now being redeemed in cash.
Scrip Dividend for 1869, 50 per cent.

DIRECTORS:
GEORGE T. HOPE, President.
H. H. LAMPORT, Vice-President.
SAMUEL D. BABCOCK.....Babcock, Brothers & Co.
WILLIAM V. BRADY.....1st Fifth Avenue, N. Y.
CHARLES A. ARCHAMBAUD.....Archambaud, Burrus & Co.
A. A. LOW.....A. A. Low & Brothers.
S. B. CHITTENDEN.....S. B. Chittenden & Co.
WM. H. SWAN.....Grinnell, Minturn & Co.
HENRY C. BOWEN.....Pres't Pine st., N. Y.
AUGELIUS R. HULL.....late Fahnestock, Hull & Co.
WILLIAM M. VAIL.....of Vail, Brooklyn.
JOSEPH BATTELL.....Edgerton, Battell & Co.
GEORGE W. STEPHENSON.....Stephenson & Co.
WM. M. RICHARDS.....Pres. Cumberland Coal & Iron Co.
HORACE B. CLAFLIN.....H. B. Claflin & Co.
JAS. FRASER TYLER.....Associate Director in Europe, Bro. Suns.
C. J. LOWREY.....C. J. & C. Lowrey.
JOHN D. MAIN.....Dale & Dore, Cin.
LORING ANDREWS.....Loring Andrews & Sons
CARLOS COLBY.....Willoughby, N. Y.
WM. T. COLEMAN.....Wm. T. Coleman & Co.
WILLIAM T. BOOTH.....Booth & Adams.
GEORGE W. LANE.....Gen. W. Lane & Co.
CHAS. CHARLTON FABER.....C. L. M. M. Faber.
JAMES FRASER.....Fraser, Major & Co.
HIRAM BARNEY.....Barney, Butler & Parsons.
LAWRENCE TURNURE.....Messrs Taylor & Co.
SHEPPARD GANDY.....of Walton, N. Y.
SAMUEL A. SAWYER.....Sawyer, Wallace & Co.
CYRUS CURTISS.....President Washington Life Ins. Co.
WILLIAM D. MORGAN.....E. C. Morgan & Son.
HORMAN G. ARMOUR.....Armour, Pomeroy & Co.
CHAS. A. MINTURN.....President Central Bank.
CHARLES LAMSON.....C. H. Marshall & Co.
WELLINGTON CLAPP.....Clapp & Eastman.
HENRY F. SPAULDING.....Spaulding, Hunt & Co.
JOHN PAINE.....of Paine & Webber, N. Y.
ROBERT H. McCURDY.....McCurdy, Aldrich & Spencer.
GEORGE MOORE.....of Moore, Ravenscroft & Co.
JOHN H. EARLE.....Earle, Cunningham & Co.
HENRY FITCH.....Fitch, Fuller & Co.
CHARLES H. BOOTH.....Charles H. Booth & Co.
R. H. ARNOLD.....late Pres't of Mercantile Bank.
EDWARD MARTIN.....Cramp & Co.
HERMAN C. JOHNSON.....Johnson & sons.
JOHN CASWELL.....John Caswell & Co.

CYRUS PECK Secretary.
ADRAM M. KIRBY, Sec. Localbop't.
B. C. TOWNSEND, Sec. Agency Dep't.
JOHN K. OAKLEY, General Agent.

THE NATIONAL
Life Insurance Co.
OF NEW YORK,



No. 212 Broadway,
issues all the new forms of policies, and presents as favorable terms as any other old company.
The Company will make temporary loans on its policies.
Thirty days' grace allowed on each payment, and the policy held good during that time.
All of our policies are incontestable after five annual payments.
Policyholders share in the annual profits of the Company, and have a voice in the election and management of the Company.
No policy or medical fee charged.
Dividends, annually after the first annual premium, and available in payment of premium or increase of amount of insurance.
All Policies non-forfeitable on principle of Massachusetts law.
EDWARD A. JONES, President.
J. A. MORTIMORE, Secretary.
CHARLES G. PEARSON, Ass't Sec'y.

Call or send for Circular.

INSURE IN THE
SECURITY
INSURANCE COMPANY,
Office, 119 Broadway, New York.

CASH CAPITAL.....$1,000,000.

FIRE OR INLAND MARINE RISKS TAKEN AT THE LOWEST ADEQUATE RATES.

A. F. HASTINGS, President.
W. B. BUCKHOUT, Vice-President.
NATHAN HARPER, Secretary.

Craftsmen's
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
PARK BANK BUILDING,
214 and 216 Broadway, New York.

PURELY MUTUL. NO RESTRICTIONS ON TRAVEL. POLICIES NON FORFEITING. DIVIDENDS ON THE CONTRIBUTION PLAN.

Since the organization of the Company—18 months—over two thousand policies have been issued. Premiums over a quarter of a Million. Assuring Four Million Six Hundred Thousand Dollars. Security furnished to Policy-holders by assets. $247 for every $100 of liabilities.
EDWARD A. LAMBERT, President.
HENRY BELDEN, Secretary.
EDWARD A. STANSBURY, Superintendent of Agencies.
Active and reliable Agents wanted.

COLUMBIA
FIRE
INSURANCE COMPANY
Office No. 161 Broadway, N. Y.
JANUARY 1st, 1870.

CASH CAPITAL	$300,000 00
SURPLUS	185,785 13
CASH ASSETS, Jan. 1st, 1870	$485,785 13

ALFRED DOUGLAS, President.
ED. R. SATTERLEE, Assistant Secretary.

MERCHANTS
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW YORK.
Agents wanted in every County to act in direct connection with the Home Office.
A. D. HOLLY, Secretary,
P.-O. BOX 6790. N. Y. CITY.

The Northwestern
MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.
ASSETS $7,000,000.
H. M. MUNSELL, General Agent,
PETRASCH & FILENE, General Agents, German Department.
199 Fulton street, corner Broadway.
See advertisement in last week's INDEPENDENT.

INCORPORATED 1851.
BERKSHIRE LIFE INSURANCE CO.
OF PITTSFIELD, MASS.
THOS. T. BLUNNETT, President.
JAMES FRANCIS, Vice-President.
BENJ. CHICKERING, Secretary and Treasurer.
JACOB L. GREEN, Assistant Secretary.
Nonforfeiture Secured by State Law.
Annual Dividends.

UNIVERSAL LIFE INS. CO.,
NEW YORK CITY.
THE ORIGINAL JOINT STOCK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE UNITED STATES.
WILLIAM WALKER, President.
HENRY J. FURBER, Vice-President.
JOHN H. BEWLEY, Secretary.
EDWARD W. LAMBERT, M.D., Medical Examiner

THE
MUTUAL
BENEFIT
LIFE INSURANCE CO.
NEWARK, N. J.
Organized in 1845.

LOSSES PAID ON LIVES OF DECEASED MEMBERS, $8,284,615
DIVIDENDS OF RETURN PREMIUMS DECLARED, $11,189,389
ASSETS SUBJECT TO ALL LIABILITIES JAN. 1, 1870, $19,345,610
NUMBER OF MEMBERS, 40,000;
AMOUNT INSURED.....130,000,000

The usual Dividends paid in 1870, and Two ordered paid in 1871.

The above Statement is presented by the Directors as the result of twenty-five years' business.
Conducted with prudence, nothing has been lost on investments.
Managed with economy, the expenses have always been small, the Dividends always large, declared annually, and paid when due.
Neither Directors or Officers are allowed commission on business or loans, and none have acquired wealth in the Company's service.
Intending hereafter, as heretofore, to act as faithful Trustees for the members, the Directors offer the benefits of this Mutual Life Association to all of sound health who desire to insure their lives, on the most favorable terms.
Reports, Tables, and other information on the subject furnished gratis at the office of the Company or any of its Agencies.

DIRECTORS:
LEWIS C. GROVER, JOHN R. WEEKS,
HENRY McFARLAN, NEHEMIAH PERRY,
CHARLES S. MACKNET, JOSIAH O. LOW,
A. S. SNELLING, JOSEPH A. HALSEY,
RANDALL H. GREENE, H. N. CONGAR,
I. H. FROTHINGHAM, OSCAR L. BALDWIN.
LEWIS C. GROVER, PRESIDENT.
H. N. CONGAR, Vice-President.
EDWARD A. STRONG, Secretary.
BENJAMIN C. MILLER, Treasurer.
AMZI DODD, Mathematician.

SAMUEL H. LLOYD, STATE AGENT.
Eastern District of New York,
137 BROADWAY, N. Y.

The EQUITABLE
LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY
OF THE UNITED STATES.
No. 92 BROADWAY, N. Y.
(After May 1st, 1870, No. 120 BROADWAY.)

Assets, - - $12,000,000.
Income, - - - $6,500,000.

This Society presents all the *real* advantages to policyholders which can with safety and PERFECT SECURITY be conceded by any Life Insurance Company.
Its means are ample, and its investments are confined by Law and its Charter to the most solid and reliable securities.
It is PURELY MUTUAL in principle, all its profits being annually divided among policyholders, and may be used to reduce the second and subsequent premiums or to the increase of the policy.
Special attention is directed to

THE TONTINE DIVIDEND PLAN

of applying profits introduced by this Society, which, it is believed, will result in greater returns to policyholders than have ever before been made by any Life Insurance Company in the world. Pamphlets, fully explaining the Tontine System of Dividends, may be had by mail or at the office of the Society.
The Society is prompt in the payment of all losses, and its liberality to its members in every respect is limited only by prudence and perfect safety.
Its transactions are in cash only—which—or receiving or paying out notes as premiums or losses.
The rank of "THE EQUITABLE" among all American companies as to new business done since its organization stands as follows:
In 1860 it was the NINTH.
In 1861, the EIGHTH,
In 1862 and 1863, the SEVENTH.
In 1864 and 1865, the SIXTH.
In 1866, the FOURTH.
In 1867, the THIRD.
In 1868, the SECOND.
"This Corporation (The EQUITABLE Life Assurance Society of the United States) can be said to mark and distinguish the commencement of the recent astounding progress in the business of Life Insurance."—Hon. WILLIAM BARNES, *Superintendent of the New York Ins. Department—Report, 1868.*

WILLIAM C. ALEXANDER, President.
HENRY B. HYDE, Vice-President.
GEORGE W. PHILLIPS, Actuary.
JAMES W. ALEXANDER, Secretary.
EDWARD W. LAMBERT, M. D.,
ALFRED LAMBERT, M. D., } Medical Examiners.

HOME
Insurance Company
OF NEW YORK,
Office, No. 135 Broadway.

Cash Capital - $2,000,000 00
Assets Jan'y 1, 1870 - - 4,676,368 46
Liabilities - - - - - - 120,387 83

ABSTRACT OF THE
THIRTY-THIRD SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT,
Showing the condition of the Company on the 1st day of January, 1870.

ASSETS

Cash, Balance in Bank	$230,150 13
Bonds and Mortgages, being first lien on Real Estate	1,460,925 00
Loans on Stocks, payable on demand	486,025 00
United States Stocks (market value)	1,492,276 75
State, Municipal, and Bank Stocks and Bonds (market value)	695,424 00
Other Property, Miscellaneous Items	158,966 58
Total	$4,676,368 46

CHAS. J. MARTIN, President.
A. F. WILLMARTH, Vice-Pres't.
D. A. HEALD, 2d Vice-Pres't.
J. H. WASHBURN, Secretary
GEO. M. LYON, Assistant Secretary.
T. B. GREENE, 2d Assistant Secretary.

THE MUTUAL LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW YORK.
144 and 146 BROADWAY.
F. S. WINSTON, President.

ASSETS, OVER $37,000,000 CASH.
INVESTED IN LOANS ON BOND AND MORTGAGE OR UNITED STATES STOCKS.

RICHARD A. McCURDY, Vice-Pres't.
JOHN M. STUART, Secretary.
F. SCHROEDER, Ass't Secretary.
SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.
LEWIS C. LAWTON, Ass't Actuary.

METROPOLITAN
INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 108 Broadway, N. Y

Capital, $300,000

Insures Fire Risks
AT CUSTOMARY RATES.

R. M. C. GRAHAM, President.
W. S. NEWELL, Secretary.
SAMUEL J. YOUNG, Assistant Secretary.

THE EXCELSIOR
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
63 WILLIAM ST. NEW YORK.
Policy Holders Participate in Profits.
POLICIES NON-FORFEITING and Convertible into Annuities.

SAMUEL T. HOWARD, President. F. A. PLATT, Vice-President.
SIDNEY WARD, Secretary. CHAS. N. MORGAN, Actuary.
ELLIOTT F. SHEPARD, Counsel. EDMUND FOWLER, M.D., Medical Examiner.

GUARDIAN
Mutual Life Insurance Co.
OF NEW YORK.
No. 251 Broadway.

Assets, rapidly increasing,
$1,500,000.

ALL APPROVED FORMS OF POLICIES ISSUED. LIBERAL MODES FOR THE PAYMENT OF PREMIUMS. ALL POLICIES NON-FORFEITABLE BY THEIR TERMS.

The Entire Profits of the Company Divided Equitably among the Insured.

LAST RETURN OF PREMIUM FIFTY PER CENT.

The Premium and Dividend System of this Company combines the best features of all the modern plans of Life Insurance.
If the premium is paid ALL CASH, the dividends begin with the second annual premium and continue ANNUALLY thereafter; they may be applied either to reduce the premium charged or to increase the amount insured.
Premiums may also be paid two-thirds in cash, the remaining one-third being endorsed as a Loan upon the policy.
NO NOTES ARE REQUIRED.
In this case dividends begin with the Fourth annual premium and continue annually, and are applied to cancel the Loans outstanding.

DIRECTORS:
HON. JOHN A. DIX.....New York.
HON. JAMES HARPER.....Firm: Harper & Bros. Ex-Mayor, N. Y.
JOHN J. CRANE.....President Bank Republic.
WILLIAM T. HOOKER.....Wall Street,
WILLIAM M. VERMILYE.....Banker, [Vermilye & Co.]
CHARLES G. ROCKWOOD.....Cashier Newark Banking Co.
HON. GEORGE OPDYKE.....Ex-Mayor of New York.
MINOT C. MORGAN.....Banker.
THOMAS EGNEY.....Firm: Thos. Egney & Co.
BENJ. B. SHERMAN.....Treasurer N. Y. Steam Sugar Refinery Co.
AARON ARNOLD.....Firm: Arnold, Constable & Co.
RICH'D H. BOWNE.....Firm: John Wetmore & Bowne.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT.....Firm: E. V. Haughwout & Co.
WILLIAM WILKENS.....Firm: W. Wilkens & Co
JULIUS H. PRATT.....Merchant.
WILLIAM W. WRIGHT.....Merchant.
CHARLES J. STARR.....Merchant.
WILLIAM ALLEN.....Merchant.
HON. W. CURTIS NOBLE.....Banker, Palmyra, N. Y.
GEO. T. HOPE.....Pres't Continental Fire Ins. Co.
JOHN H. SHERWOOD.....Park Place.
WALTON H. PECKHAM.....Cor. 5th av. and 23d st.
EDWARD H. WRIGHT.....Newark, N. J.
GEORGE W. FARLEE.....Counselor.
WILLIAM L. CORNWELL.....Merchant.

WALTON H. PECKHAM, Prest.
WILLIAM T. HOOKER, Vice-President. LUCIUS McADAM, Actuary & Secretary.
W. E. VERMILYE, Medical Examiner.

ATLANTIC
MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.,
NEW YORK, January 25th, 1870.
The Trustees, in conformity to the Charter of the Company, submit the following Statement of its affairs on the 31st December, 1869.

Premiums received on Marine Risks, from 1st January, 1869, to 31st Dec., 1869	$6,090,637 82
Premiums on Policies not marked off 1st January, 1869	2,938,091 23
Total amount of Marine Premiums	$9,028,729 05
No Policies have been issued upon Life Risks, nor upon Fire Risks disconnected with Marine Risks.	
Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1869, to 31st December, 1869	$6,472,981 41
Losses paid during the same period	$2,993,241 64
Returns of Premiums and Expenses	$1 237,639 39

The Company has the following Assets, viz.:

United States and State of New York Stocks	$2,851,200 00
City, Bank, and other Stocks	1,146,400 00
Loans, secured by Stocks, and otherwise	2,146,400 00
Real Estate and Bonds and Mortgages	210,000 00
Interest, and sundry notes and claims due the Company, estimated at	200,000 00
Premium Notes and Bills Receivable	2,218,000 00
Cash in Bank	825,000 00
Total Amount of Assets	$11,462,288 91

SIX per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday the First of February next.
The outstanding certificates of the issue of 1865 will be redeemed and paid to the holders there of, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the First of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and canceled. Upon certificates which were issued in red scrip for gold premiums such payment of interest and redemption will be in gold.
A dividend of Forty per cent, is declared on the net earned premiums of the Company for the year ending 31st December, 1869, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the Fifth of April next.
By order of the Board.
J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

TRUSTEES:
JOHN D. JONES, HENRY K. BOGERT,
CHARLES DENNIS, DENNIS PERKINS,
W. H. H. MOORE, JOSEPH GAILLARD, Jr.
HENRY COIT, R. B. MINTURN,
WM. C. PICKERSGILL, E. J. HOWLAND,
HENRY CURTIS, BENJ. BABCOCK,
CHARLES H. RUSSELL, ROBT. B. MINTURN,
LOWELL HOLBROOK, GORDON W. BURNHAM,
R. WARREN WESTON, FREDERICK CHAUNCEY.
DAVID LANE, JAMES LOW
CALEB BARSTOW, GEORGE S. STEPHENSON.
D. PILLOT, WILLIAM H. WEBB,
GEO. C. DODGE, ROBERT L. STUART,
GEO. C. FERGUSON, SHEPPARD GANDY,
DAVID LANE, ROBERT L. TAYLOR,
JAMES BRYCE, WILLIAM F. BUNKER,
FRANCIS SKIDDY, SAMUEL L. MITCHILL,
DANIEL S. MILLER, JAMES G. DE FOREST,
WM. STURGIS, CHAS. P. BURDETT.
JOHN D. JONES, President.
CHARLES DENNIS, Vice-President.
W. H. H. MOORE, 2d Vice-President.
J. D. HEWLETT, 3d Vice-President.

ECONOMICAL
MUTUAL
Life Insurance Co.,
PROVIDENCE, R. I.
LIFE INSURANCE WITHIN REACH OF ALL, RICH AND POOR.
For every $1,000 of Liabilities it has $1,820 in Assets.

ADVANTAGES OFFERED BY THIS COMPANY.
1. Lower rates of premium than any other Mutual Company.
2. Stock rates as low as can be safely be afforded by any Company.
3. No extra rates on Officers of Lake and River Boats, on lives of Women, or Officers of the Army and Navy.
4. Cash Dividends applied to reduce the second and all subsequent annual premiums, or to increase the insurance, if desired thereby, securing
5. An Increasing Policy or a Decreasing Premium.
6. No premiums forfeitable. This Company will issue a paid-up policy for one annual premium.
7. It pays no percentage to Directors.
8. The Officers and Directors are men of national reputation and known integrity, numbering among others Senators SPRAGUE and ANTHONY, General BURNSIDE, and the Hon. ELIZUR WRIGHT.
Its rapid and healthy growth is convincing proof of the confidence reposed by the public in its soundness and liberality.

Number of Policies Issued from June, 1867, to June 1868, 1,003, Insuring $2,388,080.45.
Number of Policies Issued from June, 1868, to June, 1869, 1,268, Insuring $3,382,156.68.

SIMON B. BUCKLIN, Prest.
C. C. McKNIGHT Vice-Prest.
Hon. ELIZUR WRIGHT, of Massachusett, Actuary.
A. H. OKIE, M.D., } Medical Board.
F. H. PECKHAM, M.D., }
Wm. Y. POTTER, Secretary.
W. T. OKIE, M.D., Manager for the City of New York, Office 10 Wall-st., N.Y.

BRANCH OFFICES:
PHILADELPHIA, BOSTON,
WASHINGTON, CINCINNATI,
ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO.

RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED
TO CANVASS FOR A
Life Insurance Co.
APPLY TO THE
FARMERS' AND MECHANICS'
Life Insurance Company,
40 WALL STREET, N. Y.

CONTINENTAL
Life Insurance Company
OF THE
CITY OF NEW YORK,
Nos. 22, 24, and 26 Nassau Street.
CONTINENTAL BUILDING.

No. of Policies Issued to Dec. 31, 1869 - - - - - - - - 20,375
Do. Do. in 1869 - - - - - - - - - - 8,788
Do. Do. in 1869 over 1868 (a larger increase than is shown by any other Company in the U. S.) - 2,772
Annual Premium, 1869 - - - - - - - - - - $2,377,000
Assets, Dec. 31, 1869 - - - - - - - - - - $3,500,102 80

THE CONTINENTAL thus closes and crowns the year 1869 with a record of which any company might well be proud; and now, bearing the palm and prestige of unequaled success, and in view of following important changes and improvements in our plan of doing business, which have recently been made, we enter upon 1870 with yet brighter auspices than have marked the opening of any previous year.

THE DIVIDENDS TO POLICYHOLDERS
will hereafter be made upon the
"CONTRIBUTION PLAN."
THE STOCKHOLDERS, having become convinced that the welfare of the Company and its Policyholders require it, have unanimously consented that, in future,
DIVIDENDS UPON STOCK SHALL BE LIMITED TO SEVEN PER CENT., legal interest, thus making the Continental a
MUTUAL COMPANY.
Special attention is directed to those important improvements, as evincing conclusively the determination of the officers to leave nothing undone which may add to the advantages already possessed by the CONTINENTAL.

OFFICERS:
JUSTUS LAWRENCE, President. M. B. WYN

LOAN of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Co

THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD

is completed and running from RICHMOND, Va., to the celebrated WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, in West Va., 227 miles. It is being rapidly extended to the Ohio River, 300 miles further, making in all 427 miles.

In its progress westward it penetrates and opens up to market the Wonderful Coal Deposits of the Kanawha Region in West Virginia; and thus brings the superior and abundant Coals of that section into communication with the Iron Ores of Virginia and Ohio, and the Western, Southwestern, and Eastern markets.

When completed, it will connect the superior harbor facilities of the Chesapeake Bay with reliable navigation on the Ohio River, and thus with the entire system of Railroad and Water transportation of the Great West and Southwest.

It will make a short, easy, cheap, and favorable route from the West to the Sea, and will command a large share of the enormous freights seeking transportation to the coast.

It will thus become one of the most important and profitable East and West Trunk Lines of Railroad in the country and command a trade of immense value.

The completed portion of the Road is doing a profitable and increasing Business, and is fully equal in value to the whole amount of the mortgage upon the entire Line ($15,000,000).

The loan of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company being a First Mortgage upon the entire Line, property and equipments, worth when completed at least $30,000,000, is, therefore, one of the most substantial, conservative, and reliable Railroad Loans ever offered in the market, and is peculiarly adapted to the wants of

INVESTORS & CAPITALISTS

who desire to make their investments with the most satisfactory assurance of positive and undoubted Security.

The Bonds are in denominations of

$1,000, $500, and $100,

and may be had COUPON or REGISTERED.

Interest Six per cent. per annum, payable MAY 1st and NOVEMBER 1st.

Principal and Interest payable in GOLD in the City of New York.

Price 90 and accrued interest in Currency, at which price they pay nearly Seven per cent. in gold on their cost.

All Government Bonds and other Securities dealt in at the Stock Exchange received in exchange, at their full market value, and Bonds sent to all parts of the country, free of Express charges.

They can be obtained by ordering direct from us or through any responsible Bank or Banker in any part of the country.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS.

Maps, Pamphlets, and full information furnished upon application in person or by mail.

HARRISON SAFETY BOILER.
FIRST MEDAL, LONDON, 1862.
FIRST MEDAL, AMERICAN INSTITUTE, 1869.
Safety, Economy of Fuel, and Economy of Space.
400 Horse-Power at A. T. Stewart's.
437 Horse-Power at the Jersey City Steam Refinery.
Over 1,000 Boilers in Use.
Harrison Boiler Works, Philadelphia.
J. A. COLEMAN, Agent,
New York, 110 Broadway,
Boston, 139 Federal Street.

COMMUNION SERVICES.
In addition to our extensive assortment of Silver-Plated Ware for family use, we are making a specialty of the manufacture of Communion Ware, in great variety, and of chaste and appropriate designs. Liberal terms made with religious societies. Photographs, showing the various styles, will be sent by mail on application.
ADAMS, CHANDLER & CO.,
No. 26 John street, New York.

Schuyler, Hartley & Graham,
Nos. 22 JOHN St. and 19 MAIDEN LANE,
IMPORTERS OF
CLOCKS, BRONZES & JEWELRY.

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT.
IN HARMONY WITH NATURE.
It is because the water of the Seltzer Spa contains its convulsing elements, but gently re-enforces Nature, instead of prostrating the bodily energies, that it performs such astonishing cures of dyspepsia, bowel complaints, disorders of the kidneys, and general debility. TARRANT'S EFFERVESCENT SELTZER APERIENT, which is identical in all respects with that spontaneous product of the earth, is producing the same beneficial results on a more extensive scale in this country.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Reed & Barton
MANUFACTURERS OF
Fine Electro-plated Ware.
At the American Institute Fair, held in New York in 1867 and 1869, and at the Mechanics Fair, held in Boston in 1869,
Reed & Barton
received the
HIGHEST PRIZES,
over all competitors, for ware exhibited by them.
We call the attention of the trade to the following extract from the Judges' Official Report:
"The Judges are warranted in pronouncing this display of Ware to be of superior merit, unsurpassed in quality and style. THE DURABILITY OF REED & BARTON'S WARE HAS BEEN SO LONG KNOWN TO THE JUDGES that they feel it their duty to accord to them the position of PEER among the manufacturers of plated goods."
Factories established at Taunton, Mass., in 1824. Salesroom at Factory and
NO. 2 MAIDEN LANE, NEW YORK.

THE Union Spring Hinge
FOR DOORS AND GATES.
"We use none others—give and best Hinge we have used."
UNION FERRY COMPANY, Brooklyn.
Address THE UNION SPRING HINGE COMPANY,
79 Chambers street, N. Y
Send for Circular.

OTIS' Safety Hoisting Machinery.
OTIS BROTHERS & CO., No. 309 Broadway, New York.

BOYNTON'S
BRICK-SET AND PORTABLE FURNACES,
LOW AND ELEVATED DOUBLE-OVEN RANGES,
BALTIMORE FIRE-PLACE HEATERS, HEATING, COOKING, AND LAUNDRY STOVES.
RICHARDSON, BOYNTON & CO.,
No. 234 Water st., New York.
Send for circulars.

Crates & Fenders.
WM. H. JACKSON & CO.,
Union Square, North Side, 24 door from Broadway.
English and French Grates and Fenders, Fire-irons, Andirons, Fire Grates, Fire-fronts, and also—all the finest assortment of goods in this line to be found in this country.

PERFECTION AND EUREKA
COFFEE and TEAPOTS and URNS
Manufactured by the Proprietors of
FINE SILVER-PLATED WARE.
Salesroom, 19 John st., N. Y.
FACTORY AND OFFICE, WALLINGFORD, CT.
SIMPSON, HALL, MILLER & CO.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.
This splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad Dyes; invigorates and leaves the Hair soft and beautiful. BLACK or BROWN. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory No. 16 Bond St., N. Y.

INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON, AND WESTERN RAILWAY.
First Mortgage,
CONVERTIBLE, SINKING FUND,
SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.
Principal and Interest Payable in Gold, in the City of New York.
Coupons Payable April and October 1st,
FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

This is an East and West Road, 205 miles in length, running from Indianapolis, Ind., to Pekin, Ill., through many large cities and thriving towns, as well as the richest Agricultural, Manufacturing, and Coal Mining districts in Indiana and Illinois.

The Road has 36 Depots, located in towns that contain in the aggregate a population of 190,000, thus averaging over 900 inhabitants to every square mile, within a radius of a half mile of the track on the whole line; which, with the thickly-populated and rich country adjoining, with a population of over 600,000 within 20 miles of this line, will furnish local trade more than ample to make it a first-class paying road; while, with its numerous and valuable connections, the business will be such as to make it one of the best and most profitable roads in the country.

The whole line is completed except thirty-five miles of the division in Indiana, which is nearly all graded and under contract to be finished in June next; hence 170 miles of the road is now in full operation, and equipped with new first-class rolling stock, consisting of 25 locomotives, 23 passenger coaches, 17 baggage and express cars, and 750 box, stock, and coal cars.

THESE BONDS ARE SECURED BY A FIRST MORTGAGE ON THE RAILWAY, ITS ROLLING STOCK, DEPOTS, WAREHOUSES, MACHINE SHOPS, LANDS, AND THE ENTIRE PROPERTY OF THE COMPANY.

By referring to any map, it is easily seen that this is a Grand Central Trunk Road, through one of the wealthiest and most prosperous regions in the United States, connecting direct with all the principal lines on the East, leading to Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore on the Atlantic; and on the West with Quincy, Keokuk, Peoria, Burlington, Rock Island, Davenport, Omaha, and the Pacific. Thus, on the whole, forming the grandest and most favorable connections for through business of any road in America.

And, while this road has such true and valuable connections for through trade, it is entirely independent of same. The local business is certainly more than enough to sustain the road. Its geographical position is enough, located as it is amid all that is requisite to require it as a real necessity—and substantiate all that is said in its favor—which is fully demonstrated by its present business. The monthly earnings now amount to more than double the interest on its bonds, and it is safe to estimate same at least four times as much immediately on the completion of the road, and with a progressive future equal to any road in this country.

These Bonds may be registered in the name of the owner, if desired, free of expense, and are convertible into Stock of the Company at par, any time, at the option of the holder. Hence the importance of such option greatly increases their value, as the Stock cannot be increased only by exchanging for a like amount of Bonds.

A prominent and important feature of the Company is the fact that its capital is limited to $5,000,000 Stock and $5,000,000 Bonds, on which there can be no change, except by the conversion of the Bonds into Stock; and then the total capital will always remain the same. $2,000,000 of these Bonds are set aside, in trust, with the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New York City, to redeem and cancel the Bonds of the Danville, Urbana, Bloomington, and Pekin Railroad Company, now merged into the Indianapolis, Bloomington, and Western Railway. Of the remaining $3,000,000, over $1,500,000 have been sold here and in Europe.

Having carefully examined this road, from time to time, during its construction, the substantial manner in which it is built, with its complete equipments, also being familiar with the wealth and resources of the Country along the line, the worth and responsibility of the Company, its efficient management and present earnings, we do not hesitate to recommend the Bonds as a first-class security to all seeking investments about which there can be no question. We are authorized to offer them at 90 and accrued interest in currency. At this low price, without doubt, the loan will be quickly marketed. The certainty that the Government will soon fund the 5-20s into a 4 to 5 per cent. Bond makes it desirable for holders to look for some better paying investment. Thus, by exchanging 5-20s for Indianapolis, Bloomington, and Western Railway Bonds, the present premium will be saved, making a difference of 20 to 25 per cent. on the capital and better rates of interest.

Bonds delivered at all points free of express charges. All marketable securities received in exchange at best rates.

Turner Brothers,
BANKERS,
NO. 14 NASSAU STREET,
NEW YORK.

Financial & Commercial.

LAST CALL.

FOUR PER CENT. ONLY.

In the name of a nation of honest taxpayers we demand the passage of a

FOUR PER CENT.

Funding Bill. The money is ready at *that rate of interest.* Hundreds of millions of dollars will rush into the National Treasury from all parts of the world at that figure—

FOUR PER CENT.

We call upon every member of Congress, the Honorable Secretary of the Treasury, and His Excellency the President to favor this grand movement. But you can't get the money! Yes, you *can* get the money, if you go to work like *business* men, not politicians. Waste no more time, therefore. Let the whole National Debt be funded at FOUR PER CENT., the interest to be made payable *quarterly*, and then the nation can see daylight, business will revive, our great resources will *begin* to be developed, we shall thrive as never before, and "have peace." Finish this job speedily, gentlemen; and then you can go home at once and face your constituents as good and faithful servants. What say? We pause for a reply.

STOCK CIRCULAR.

THE following from the banking-house of Thomas Denny & Co. in reference to the valuable stock and bond circular, in course of publication (exclusively) in our paper, will interest all our business readers:

OFFICE OF THOMAS DENNY & CO.,
STOCK AND BOND COMMISSION BROKERS,
No. 8 Chauncey Court, 39 Wall St., N. Y.

By agreement, our Thirteenth Annual Financial Circular can only be sent GRATUITOUSLY to our customers from date until August. To others we will forward them on the remittance at the rate of $1 per copy, or the bound volumes from 1860 at $5 per volume.

The circular for 1870 will be published in the New York INDEPENDENT on the first Thursday of May, June, July, and August.

THOMAS DENNY & CO.,
39 Wall Street.

MAY 12th, 1870.

MONEY MARKET.

THE Associated Banks of this city now hold, according to their statement of Saturday, the very large sum in legal tenders of $26,500,000 in excess of the amount of reserve required by law. The effect of this great accumulation of currency at this point is, of course, to render money very cheap. Call loans are made on miscellaneous collaterals at 5 per cent., and in some instances at 4 per cent. on Government securities; and there seems to be little chance, except by some extraordinary artificial combinations, of disturbing the ease in the money market during the next two months. The figures of the bank statement for the last week are:

	May 7.	May 14.	Differences.
Loans	$276,340,471	$276,283,314	Inc. $5,158,843
Specie	21,498,999	23,451,916	Inc. 954,907
Circulation	23,444,024	23,597,902	Inc. 156,001
Legal-tenders	57,302,234	222,442,319	Inc. 8,660,108
Deposits	96,103,222	97,047,000	Inc. 1,943,778

Notwithstanding this plethoric condition of the money market, and the prospects of continued ease in loans, there has been a check to the upward turn in the stock market, which was not caused by the "bulls" having carried prices up to the points they expected to reach, but because they were alarmed by the reports from Washington which led them to believe that Congress would pass a funding bill, in conformity with Secretary Boutwell's wishes, the effect of which would be to contract the currency. It is nearly certain, however, that no such measure can be forced through Congress at the present session. That the Secretary of the Treasury and the chairman of the Committee on Banking and the Currency are in favor of such a bill is well known; but it is equally well known that a strong majority of the Houses is not only opposed to contraction, but in favor of expansion, which was clearly enough proved by the passage of a resolution instructing the Committee on Banking to report a bill in favor of an increase of the currency to the extent of $50,000,000.

The "bull" cliques have had a very good time of it, however, in Broad Street this spring; and some of them have made fortunes on the rise in Ohio and Mississippi, Lake Shore, Rock Island, Toledo, Wabash and Western, Boston, Hartford, and Erie, New York Central, the St. Paul, and the Northwestern stocks. The range of speculation has extended over some twenty cliqued stocks, which have been advanced in price from 5 to 10 per cent. during the past four weeks. The advance was not so rapid in some of these stocks as had been expected, but it has been steady and sure. There are a few which are to be put up to much higher points. Canton, for example, which is reputed as intrinsically worth 150, and is selling at 72. Wabash is supposed to be good for about 30 per cent. beyond what it is now selling at. But the course of the market for the next fortnight is rather uncertain. The "bulls" have not by any means abandoned their spring programme. They may lay upon some desperate scheme to depress prices, so that they may get back the stocks they parted with too soon; or they may wait until they become well satisfied that no damaging financial measures will be forced through Congress before they load up again. But, at all events, they are soon to renew their operations for a rise, and the next time they take hold prices will go much higher than they have yet done. It is not to be supposed that these operations are to be carried on in stocks which have only a fictitious value; for the greater part of them are worth, as investment stocks, more than they are selling for.

Gold remains very steady at 114¼ to 115, with no indications of any important fluctuations.

Government Bonds are steadily advancing in current value on a basis of 117 for 1881s and 107 for 10-40s.

DRY GOODS.

THE business of the week was contracted to a certain extent—no doubt, by the very unfavorable state of the weather; but it brightened up toward the close, although there was a falling off, as usual, on Saturday, owing to the circumstance that the religious scruples of the class of Hebrew buyers who form no inconsiderable element in the trade are out of the market on that day. Business has been considerably benefited by the large advance in the price of wheat which has taken place within the last six weeks. It gives confidence to Western purchasers, and also puts them in funds; for the farmers who have been holding their grain for better prices are willing to sell at the present prices. No quotable changes have taken place in the wholesale prices of domestic cottons, though they are generally firmer on unbleached flannel shirtings and sheetings, and easier on the lighter grades of bleached goods and on light prints. The demand has generally been up to the usual trade of the season, with perhaps large sales in the finer grades of unbleached fabrics. Some of the smaller jobbing houses complain of not selling their customary amount of goods for the spring thus far; but we presume that what they have missed has been more than gained by the larger houses, who are constantly aggrandizing the trade.

In brown sheetings and shirtings the demand continues to be mainly for the current wants of trade, and scarcely any purchases are made for speculative purposes. No material changes are to be noticed in prices, which are generally well maintained. Appleton A and Indian Head standards are still sold by the manufacturers' agents at 15 cts.; Wachusetts, Adriatic, and Amoskeag A at 14½ cts.; Harrisburg A, 4-4, at 14 cts.; Middlesex C, 4-4, at 11 cts.; Empire A, 4-4, at 10 cts.

The demand for favorite marks of bleached shirtings and sheetings is very good, and sales are made close up to the supply—in some cases the sales are ahead of production. Prices are firmly maintained. New York Mills, 34 cts.; Utica fine Nonpareils, 4-4, 20 cts.; Wamsuttas, 4-4, 21½ cts.; do. 9 8, 26 cts.; do. 5-4, 29 cts.; Wauregan cambric, 4-4, 18 cts.

Printing cloths are dull at 6¾ to 7 cts. for 64 standards in the gray, with small sales and no speculative demand.

There has been some falling off in the demand for prints, but without important changes in the prices. A large closing-out transaction of Merrimacs, light spring colors, to a leading jobbing house had a temporary effect upon the market, but without producing any change in quotations. Sprague's light fancies are sold at 11 cts., less 4 per cent., 30 days; for frocks, 10½ cts.; for pinks and purples, 11½ cts.; for Merrimacs, medium fancy D, 13½ cts.; for W fancy, 13½ cts. American Print Works, 11½ cts. regular for medium and light fancy.

Ginghams of the finer qualities are in good demand and prices are firmly maintained. Lancasters, Everetts, and Bates sell at 17 cts.; Glasgow, 15 cts.; Caledonia Mills, 13½ cts.

Printed lawns and percales are selling better, but not to the extent which might be expected at this season. A few days of warm weather will increase the demand for the near-by and city trade. Prices are without change. Pacific Company's 1400 printed lawns are held at 17 cts., net; do. organdies, 20 cts.; printed percales, fancy patterns, 23½ cts., net; Sprague's 1400 lawns, 12½ cts.

Rolled jaconets are in fair demand and sales are effected to a good extent at steady prices. Warrens, 10½ cts., regular; Manville at 10 and 11 cts. for plain and high colors.

Silesias are selling more freely, but the demand is limited to the supply of the regular wants of the trade. Prices are without any material change. Indian Orchard and Lonsdale are 14 cts. each; Social R, 20 cts.; do. Imperial, 25 cts.

In other descriptions of domestic cottons there are no changes in quotations to notice. Sales are to a moderate extent for the current requirements of trade and without any speculative transactions.

Woolens have slightly improved, but not to the extent of affecting prices. There is a good prospect, however, for an early fall business.

There is a growing demand for cloths, and some considerable lots have been sold to the large clothing houses. Slater's black cloths range from $2 25 to $4; for blue, brown, and dahlia, $2 50 to $4. Cotton-warp cloths are held at $1 75 for No. 1, $1. 05 for No. 2, $1 55 for No. 3.

Doeskins of the heavy grades are in rather better demand, but there is very little doing in the light weights. No change is to be noticed in quotations and prices are nominal.

Kentucky jeans have shown some improvement, and sales are more freely made; but prices are irregular and nominal.

Carpets are selling about as well as is usual at this season of the year. Since the 1st of the month the demand has fallen off, but prices are steadily maintained.

IMPORTED GOODS.

The business in foreign goods is rather less active; but there is still a lively demand for popular styles of dress goods and Japanese silks, which bring good prices. Millinery articles are in good demand; and at an auction sale last week certain styles of ribbons brought an advance of full 25 per cent. on previous prices.

The auction-rooms have not been so well supplied with staple goods as they were earlier in the season; though Benkard & Hutton had a large offering of French and British fabrics, which brought good prices. The greater part of the auction sales are now made up of broken invoices and odds and ends of the season's importations.

GENERAL MARKET REPORT.

[A Table of Quotations will be found in another column.]

BREADSTUFFS.—We have had a brisk demand for Western and State Flour the past week, and all grades have advanced. We have had a good local and coastwise demand for Superfine, No. 2, and low Extras. This, together with a good export demand for Shipping Extras, gave sellers quite an advantage up to the close of Friday's market. Since then the demand has slacked, and, with a better supply of low grades offering, prices close in buyers' favor, with only a limited demand. We have had very little inquiry for Shipping Extras for future delivery; but Standard Family Extras have been purchased to some extent for forward delivery, the market closing weak for the owgrades. Wheat has advanced and has been quite active. All grades have been in request, though millers have not stocked themselves very freely, owing to the current high prices. Shippers have purchased Spring largely, the favorable advices from Europe, especially from the Continent, the liberal orders thence, coupled with the reports of serious injury to the Wheat crop in California, having given a decided impulse to the market, and we have to note an advance of 2@3 cts. per bush. on Spring, and 2@3 cts. on Amber and White Winter. The demand for Amber Winter for Southern ports has not been equal to the offering supply, and is held with much confidence, this being relatively the cheapest market in the country for inferior and ordinary Spring Wheat has been in demand for feed for stock, is much thinner, and is in moderate supply. We have received but few stock, and most hold ers up to Friday were inclined to withdraw from the market. Since then there has been more inclination to sell, and to do so easier prices have been accepted. Our advices from Europe are not so promising for their Winter Wheat as we had anticipated, and that has exerted quite an influence here and at the West. Closing firm for all kinds. Corn has been quite active, and higher on all particular prices. The arrivals have proved limited, and we find our stock is much reduced, and is extremely limited for the season. Much of the New arriving is very damp and unsalable; but choice is comparatively firm and not plenty. Closing firmer.

BROOM CORN has been in limited demand, is plenty, and closes tame at a further decline. Sales of Common to Choice at 10@15 cts. per lb.

COAL.—The demand for Domestic has fallen off, and the market is heavy and unsettled. Sales from yard at $5 75@7 per ton. We quote at a limited business passing at about former prices.

COFFEE.—The market for Brazils soon after our last declined about ¼ ct. per lb.; and this reduction induced a better demand, which, being followed by more encouraging advices from Rio Janeiro, holders again became very firm. The stock, however, is increasing and buyers are cautious. West India styles quiet, but Java being with scarce freedom at full prices. We quote in coin as follows: Rio, in bond, 19@19¼ cts. for fair to good cargoes; do. duty paid, 15@19 cts.; Java, 20@22 cts.; Maracaibo, 17@19 cts.; Laguayra, 18@19 cts.; Mocha, 27@30¼ cts.

COTTON.—The market shows a very decided change from the state of affairs current at the date of our last report; holders gaining a material advantage, prices advancing on all grades, and business footing up very liberally. The stimulating influences were a rapid falling off of receipts at the South, strong and rather buoyant market in Europe, and light shipments from Bombay. The aggregate stock here is fair but poorly assorted, and even running lines of any grade are extremely difficult to obtain. For future delivery there has been a very heavy movement at higher prices, and some excitement; but the demand was almost entirely from the "shorts," to cover outstanding contracts. The latest sales were at 29¾ cts. for June and 29 for July, on a basis of Low Middling, with a heavy tone prevailing. The general market closes dull and heavy under increased shipments from Bombay. Middling Uplands 30¼ cts., Low Middling 28¾ cts.

FLAX.—A moderate business doing in this article at 12@14 cts. for State, 11@13 cts. for Western, 13@14 cts. for Canadian, 12@13 cts. for Hackled, 7@10 cts. for Carded, 4@6 cts. for Scutched, 2@3¾ cts. for Green.

GUANO.—A fair inquiry for Peruvian and the market is firm. Sales of job lots at full former prices.

MOLASSES.—The trade and refiners have bought to a fair extent, and for desirable goods paid fair prices; but on common lots the market is in a dull and prohibitical sort of position, with no probability of arriving at exact values until some means are discovered of moving the immense stock here. We quote nominally at about 20@28 cts. for Old Cuba, 30@36 cts. for Clayed do., 27@34 cts. for New Muscovado, 30@36 cts. for Porto Rico, and New Orleans 30@36 cts.

PROVISIONS.—There has been an unusually small amount of business doing in the Hog product during the period under review, either in a consumptive or speculative way, and values have been to a great extent nominal. Holders, however, appear to have confidence. The offerings throughout were small and only at full figures. Mess Pork for many days met with no inquiry whatever in a wholesale way, but with light offerings remained nominally steady. Prime Mess sold well at full figures, and other kinds to a fair extent on jobbing orders. The general market closes quite firm, but with larger amounts of stock offering. We quote at $20@$20 50 for Prime and Extra Prime, $25 25@$25 50 for Prime Mess, and $29 50@$30 for Mess. For future delivery there has been more activity at higher prices with closing sales at $20 for July. Beef very firm, the favorable advices much revived, and a good demand prevailing from all quarters. We quote at $12@$15 for Plain Mess and $13 50@$18 for Extra Mess. Tierce Beef still in demand and firm, though the supply offering is not very attractive. We quote at $25@$26 for Prime Mess and $28@$30 for India Mess, all Texas packed. Beef Mams firmer but in small supply. We quote at $29 for Southern and $32@$35 for Western. Cut Meats firm, and the small offerings are easily disposed of to the regular trade. We quote at 11¼@11¾ cts. for Dry Salted and Pickled Shoulders, 16¼@17 cts. for Pickled Hams, and 15@15¾ cts. for Barrel and Tight Tierce Hams. Bacon dull and quoted nominally at 13½@14 cts. for Cumberlands. Lard has again ruled very quiet, beyond the ordinary wants of the retailing trade, and in rather an uncertain condition, the market closing with more liberal offerings and prices nearly lower. We quote at 16¾ cts. for No. 1, 16@16¼ cts. for City, and 16¾@16¾ cts. for Western Steam. For future delivery there is now some nominal ly realize, with sales at 16¾ cts. for May and June.

RICE.—Holders still offer their supplies with moderation, and only at full prices; but the demand does not extend beyond the daily wants of the regular trade. We quote at 6¼@6¾ cts. for Common to Prime, and 7¼@7¾ cts. for Choice to Fancy.

SEEDS.—The inquiry is light for Clover Seed at 14¾@15 cts. Timothy Seed is scarce, and is selling at $7 25@$7 75 per bushel. South Flax Seed is tame at $2 15@$2 20 per bushel. Calcutta Linseed is selling at $2 15@$2 17 per bushel, gold.

SUGARS.—Raws have been only moderately active, and the market is a generally dull and uninteresting condition during the greater part of the period under review, with the turn of prices mostly in buyer's favor. The stocks are large and constantly increasing; and, though many importers persist in putting receipts in store, there is more than enough goods offering from wharf to supply all demands. At the close the market is dull and nominally heavy, with sales of 7 hogsheads Cuba on spot, mostly at 9¾ cts. We quote at 9¼@9¾ cts. for Fair to Good Refining, 9¾@10 cts. for Fair to Good Grocery, and 10¾ cts. for No. 12 Box Standard. Refined has sold well and steady for the month, closing, however, rather quiet. We quote at 13¾@13¾ cts. for Powdered, Granulated, and Crushed, and 13¼@13¾ cts. for White "A."

Howes & Macy, Bankers (the same as an incorporated bank), No. 30 Wall St., New York. Four per cent. interest allowed on deposits, and collections made everywhere at current rates.

Look Into It.
FANCY GOODS
FOR CASH.
FANS! FANS!!
PALM-LEAF, Natural Handle, 3 3-4 C. PC.
WILLOW FANS, $3 50 GRO.
LINEN FANS, Feather Shape, $1 10 DOZ.
BONE STICK, Feather Shape, $6 75 DOZ.
BONE STICK, Carved & Spangl'd FROM $7 50 TO $12 00 DOZ.
We keep the largest assortment of FANCY GOODS in New York.
J. B. Spelman & Sons,
369 Broadway,
NEW YORK.

TABLE AND BED LINENS,
AND EVERY KIND OF
Curtain Goods,
AT
LOWEST MARKET PRICES.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
Nos. 657 AND 659 BROADWAY.

PERCY'S
Year of Rhymes,
BY ABBY SAGE RICHARDSON.
1 vol. quarto, with many illustrations. Price, Cloth, 50 cents; Boards, 30 cents.
HURD & HOUGHTON,
PUBLISHERS,
13 ASTOR PLACE, N. Y.

NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET.

FOR WEEK ENDING TUESDAY, MAY 17, 1870.
[REPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE INDEPENDENT.]

BEEF CATTLE have been in better demand at higher prices, closing firm.

COWS AND CALVES.—Milch Cows are quiet, and receivers just since manage to secure a market for current arrivals without any undue pressure. Fancy animals are in some demand for private use.

VEAL CALVES are unchanged, all the good to prime lots selling easily and command full prices.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.—Salesmen have had an advantage during the fore part of the week, the small supplies inducing firmness.

SWINE have been very firm, with a steady fair demand.

PRICES OF BEEF CATTLE AT THE PRINCIPAL MARKET PLACES.

	This week.	Last week.
Extra	17¼@17¾	17 @17½
First quality	16¾@17	16½@16¾
Second quality	16¼@16½	15½@15¾
Third quality	14½@15¾	14¾@15¾
Interior	13 @14	12 @13¾
Average of all sales about	15 @16	15 @

GENERAL QUOTATIONS.

COWS AND CALVES.

	This week.	Last week.
Choice	$ 95@105	$95@110
Good	85@ 90	85@ 90
Fair	80@ 70	80@ 70
Inferior and Common	40@ 45	40@ 45

VEAL CALVES.

	This week.	Last week.
Extra and Choice	11 @12	8½@10½
Good	9 @10½	8½@ 9
Common	8 @8½	7½@ 8
Inferior	6 @7½	5½@ 7

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

	This week.	Last week.
Choice, per lb	9¼@ 9¾	8½@ 9¼
Extra	7¾@ 8	8½@ 8¾
Good	7 @7¾	7½@ 8
Fair	6½@ 7	6½@ 7¼
Common	5¾@ 6	5½@ 6

SWINE.

	Live, per lb.	Dressed, per lb.
Corn-fed	9¼@9¾	13 @ 13¾

POSTSCRIPT.

LATEST DRY GOODS QUOTATIONS.

IMPORTANT TO EVERY MERCHANT IN THE UNITED STATES.

MONDAY EVENING, May 17, 1870.

THE following are the wholesale net cash prices of all the leading styles of Domestic Dry Goods sold in the New York market. It is confidently believed that this weekly information, especially corrected as THE INDEPENDENT (and more perfectly than to any other newspaper in the city) is worth, to every dry goods merchant, ten times the subscription price of the paper.

PRINTS.

Merrimack, W	13½	Wamsutta	17½
Merrimack, D	12½	Wauregan	9
Cochecho	12½	Arnold	9
Sprague	10½	Hamilton	10½
Pacific	11½	Richmond's	11½
American	11½	Gloucester	11
Dunnells	13	Mourning	10
Allen	11	Lancaster	10½
Manchester	11½	Oriental	10½

GINGHAMS.

Lancaster	17	Roanoke	12½
Berkshire	15	Glasgow	15

BROWN SHEETINGS.

Amoskeag, A	14½	Pepperell, B	12½
Lawrence, A	14	" R	12½
" E	13½	" C	10½
" H	12½	" G	9½
Pacific, Extra	14½	" E	8½
" A	13½	" H	7½
Atlantic, R	14	Bosk, S	12½
" A	13½	" H	11
Answam, P	14½	Appleton, A	15
Mark A	13½	Lancaster, A	14½
Massachusetts	11	Lonsdale, C	11
" BB	12	" H	14½
Indian Head	12½	" G	13½
" A	12½	Vermont, C	13½
Exeter, A	11½	Iowan Orchard, A	13½
" B	10½	" B	11
Medford	11½	" BB	11
Augusta	11	" W	10
" A	10½	Great Falls, H	13½
Pittsfield, A	11	" E	12½
Kennebec	14½	" N	12
Bedford, E	9½	Dwight, A	11
" C	8½	" B	10
" K	12½		
Newmarket, A	11½		

BLEACHED MUSLIN.

New York Mills	34	Reynolds, AA	11½
Wamsutta	21	Mystic Lake	17
" A	21	Ballou & Son	14½
Tuscarora	14½	" F	13
Bates	17	Lonsdale	17
White Rock	17	" Cambric	21
Forestdale	15	Hill	17
Masonville	14½	" F	14½
Blackstone	13½	Rachusett	13
Hope	14½	" 36-inch	15
Langdon	14	" B-inch	13½
" 42-inch	16½	James Mills	15
" 36-inch	13	" 42-inch	13½
Waurecan	12	" 36-inch	12½
Pepperell	50	Great Falls, H	11½
" E	45	" E	13
" C	35	" N	12
" G	25	" A	10½
Utica	7½	Red Bank	11
"	9	" F	10
"	10	Waltham, X	13½
Root, R	10	" 42-inch	17½
" A	12½	" 36-inch	16
" W	13½	Bay Mills	14½
Androscoggin	16½	Green, G	17
Canton	18	Amoskeag	13½
Dwight, A	13½		
Long Cloth	20		

DENIMS.

Amoskeag	20	Otis Company, CC	20
York	20	" BB	22
Blue Hill	18	" A	25
Working Man's	21	Warren, Brown	20
Manchester	20	Appleton, Brown	20
		Columbian	27

STRIPED SHIRTINGS.

Amoskeag	21	Whittenton	20
"	24	" BB	22
Uncasville	15	Eagle C	15
Hamilton	20	Thorndike	20
Manchester	20	Harmaker	14

TICKS.

York, 30-inch	35	Swift River	16
York, 32-inch	31	Methuen, A	25½
Amoskeag, A. C. A	24	Hamilton, Regular	23½
" A	27	Willow Brook	27½
" C	30	Lewiston	30
" C	30	" A, Extra	30
Conestoga, Gold M'l	35	Hamilton, CO	30
" Extra, 4-4	30	Pearl River	30
		Pittsfield	10½

CORSET JEANS.

Amoskeag	13½	Pepperell	18
Lacomia	13	" B	20
Naumkeag Satteen	16	Indian, Orchard	13
New Market	12	Everett	14½

BROWN DRILLS.

Amoskeag	15	Appleton	15½
Pepperell	15½	Fremont	15½
"	14½	Lonsdale	15
Stark, A	15	Winthrop	13½

DELAINES.

Pacific	17	Lowell	17
Hamilton	17	Langdon	17
Manchester	17	Armures	18

CANTON FLANNELS.

Hamilton	30	Salmon Falls, AA	18
Lacomia	18	Amoskeag, A	22½
Pemberton, C	15½	Manchester	18½
Nashua A	16½	Ellerton, P	21½
		"	34

DRY GOODS.

THE business of the week was contracted to a certain extent—no doubt, by the very unfavorable state of the weather; but it brightened up toward the close, although there was a falling off, as usual, on Saturday, owing to the circumstance that the religious scruples of the class of Hebrew buyers who form no inconsiderable element in the trade are out of the market on that day. Business has been considerably benefited by the large advance in the price of wheat which has taken place within the last six weeks. It gives confidence to Western purchasers, and also puts them in funds; for the farmers who have been holding their grain for better prices are willing to sell at the present prices. No quotable changes have taken place in the wholesale prices of domestic cottons, though they are generally firmer on unbleached flannel shirtings and sheetings, and easier on the lighter grades of bleached goods and on light prints. The demand has generally been up to the usual trade of the season, with perhaps large sales in the finer grades of unbleached fabrics. Some of the smaller jobbing houses complain of not selling their customary amount of goods for the spring thus far; but we presume that what they have missed has been more than gained by the larger houses, who are constantly aggrandizing the trade.

In brown sheetings and shirtings the demand continues to be mainly for the current wants of trade, and scarcely any purchases are made for speculative purposes. No material changes are to be noticed in prices, which are generally well maintained. Appleton A and Indian Head standards are still sold by the manufacturers' agents at 15 cts.; Wachusetts, Adriatic, and Amoskeag A at 14½ cts.; Harrisburg A, 4-4, at 14 cts.; Middlesex C, 4-4, at 11